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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 77 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1920. TWO ANNAS

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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
3rd April ..	Kashmir ..	8841
7th ,, ..	Konigin Luise	10,785 extra
10th ,, ..	Kalyan ..	8987
17th ,, ..	Manora ..	7898
24th ,, ..	Khiva† ..	7947
1st May ..	Sardinia ..	6580
8th ,, ..	Margha ..	8,258
15th ,, ..	Morea ..	6890

† The KHIVA is fully booked with passengers from China and will have no accommodation for Passengers from India.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
31st Mar. ..	Coconada ..	Busreh direct.
1st April. ..	Barapeta ..	Babbas Bushire and Busreh.
1st ,, ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
1st ,, ..	Bandra ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.

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Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Somedono Maru	T.Miyanari	5154	14th Mar.	23rd March
Koyei Maru	T.Iwashima	4739	20th Mar.	1st April.
Totomi Maru	S.Akiyoshi	3356	29th Mar.	8th April.
Sanno Maru	Y.Nishi	3441	2nd Apl.	8th April.
Fukukai Mnru	..		6th Apr.	17th April.
Shinyo Maru	U.Matsumoto	3830	11th Apr.	22nd April.

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Allice Buildings,
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THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Shingo Maru	S Ishiyama	12th Mar	31st Mar.	Japan
Indus Maru..	R. Yano	25th Mar.	6th Apl.	,,
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	21st Mar	1st Apl	,,
Kofuku Maru	N. Wakatake.	5 h April	4th April	,,
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	18th Apl	22nd Apl	,,
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	25th Apl.	5th May.	,,

For Freight apply to:—
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Manager.
Fort, Bombay.
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Sub-Branches—
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Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
London Office—
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.
Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subsbribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,368/12
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
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SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
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L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

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(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
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STERLING RESERVE FUND... £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
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Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

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GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
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ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

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BANK OF BOMBAY
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SUB-BRANCHES
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MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of dhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
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(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
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Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000
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CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
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Funds exceed ..	..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 36,00,000
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It will repay you to send for a copy!
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
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Jockey Hats	—	at Rs.	15	0	0 each
Georgette Hats	— —	at ,,	15	0	0 ,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats		at ,,	20	0	0 ,,
Tameshanta Hats	— at Rs.	10 & ,,	12	8	0 ,,

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Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
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Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 36 per cent. Surrender Value in are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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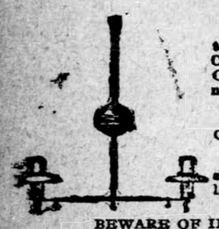

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"My glands are almost gone. . . I was in hospital for 4 months, etc."

3RD STAGE.

Both lungs badly diseased. Severe paemoptysis.

Writes 22nd March

"The Doctors say my lungs are apparently clear of disease. The divisional Laboratory however, on a third examination of sputum found slight traces of tubercle bacilli."

So wonderful is my medicine that it takes three efforts to find even a few germs.

BEDRIDDEN 2½ MONTHS.

Writes 15th March

"My daughter is ever so much better." Walks after 5 days.

I intend to spend one month in Bombay.

ORIENT HOTEL.

30th Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.
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BOMBAY. No. 3.

SHEAVES.

[BY AN IDLER.]

A School Peril.

The cigarette is fast becoming a favourite in our schools and Colleges. Several students are already smoke-users, and many more will pick up the habit unless the people wake up. India cannot afford to have a youth doped with tobacco. There is nothing that produces confusion in brain as smoke. It spoils the memory; affects reason, deteriorates health, degenerates the man. In short, it throws one down-hill mentally, physically and morally. It therefore, behoves the patriots, social reformers, and others caring for the weal of the youth, to start a crusade to influence the students to give up the habit immediately. I would suggest the formation of an Anti-tobacco League to carry on the campaign all the year round.

Adopting European Names.

The Hindu Message writes:—

The assumption of European names by Indians, especially merchants, is receiving some attention at some quarters and it is quite probable the Legislature may be moved in the matter. Some of the reasons alleged for this partiality which some of us evince towards European names and habits are as curious as they are stupid. But it is, no doubt, stupider still to parade under outlandish names. Whatever the reasons may be, we would strongly urge our countrymen to drop the base and most denationalising practice of assuming names. Goodwill apart, one could do as well in one's own name as in any other's and we would question people "what's in a name after all?"

New Persia.

It seems several of the citizens of Persia are displeased with the new Anglo-Persian Agreement. The belief prevails that the agreement would strike a blow at the independence of the country. Al-Memelic, head of the Persian Delegation, in Paris, was recently, reported to have said.' We can consider only as a master that country which interferes in another country's financial affairs." Again "What use is there in President Wilson defending article X of the League of Nations, if Egypt, India and Persia are not accorded their independence? A London message, despatched to the "Nichi Nichi," a Japanese journal, said; "Considerable anxiety is being expressed in England regarding the growing unrest in Persia. This is due to the opposition of the Persians to the Anglo-Persian Treaty, and riots are taking place everywhere in North Persia, where the mechanism of communication is interrupted. . . ."

Japan and Persian Deal.

There in Japan no happy impression appears to have been created by the Anglo-Persian Deal. Rather, it has given rise to some disappointment. It is believed, in the words of "Le Temps," that "Since Persia promises to confide its army only to British Officers, and its finances only to British specialists, it has no longer force or resources to exercise its sovereignty. The "Asian Review," a purely Japanese journal, deplores: "Persia, the picture land of Omar Khayam, has at last fallen a prey to the greed of British imperialism.' It says: "Slowly and surely she has been forced to become a helot in the harem of the Empire.' In the journal's opinion there is involved a sacrifice of Persia in the Agreement, which "has ostensibly been made for the purpose of retaining the dependence of India on England. The English diplomats recognised the importance of India in the Empire. In order to safeguard their interests in India buffer States have to be created and boundaries extended."

Watch-Case without Works.

Commenting on the proceedings of the Moderate Conference "India" observes:—"A party which will give us handsome thanks for the presentation of a watch-case without works inside as for a complete one, has, it is to be feared, no very extraordinary sphere of action in so far as leading the nation's destinies is concerned. The co-operation of progressive India in the reforms must necessarily be critical and cautious, but that is not to say it is indicative of disloyal hostility. If the Moderates show such enthusiasm over partial self-government from what dictionary will they extract suitable language to use when the Congressmen have attained for India full Home Rule?"

I know the Moderates who cherish a comfortable vision of themselves will not be pleased with the above unlaudatory comment. But, if they are not to stand-still in their present position, while the entire world is moving, they must learn to pause to deliberate upon the criticism of the opposition, from where alone they would be able to have a glimpse of themselves.

Our booklet will tell you how to do it. Write a post card today:—

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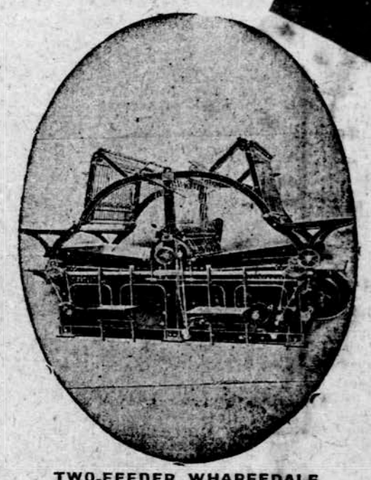

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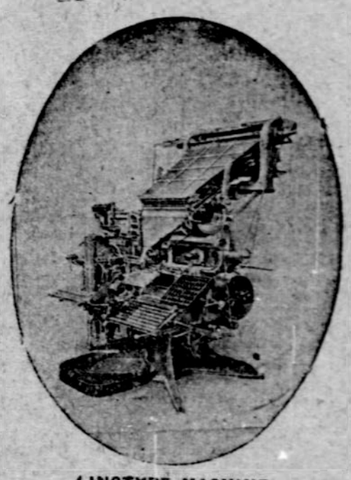

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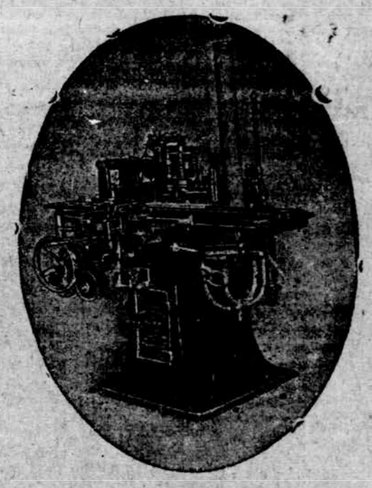
ACCURACY AND QUICK DESPATCH.



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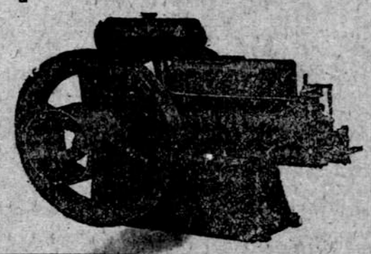

No Magneto, No Plugs, No Wires, No Batteries, No Carburator, No Pre-heating.

Use Any Oil. The Simplest Oil Engine on the Market. 8 B.H.P. only in stock. Price, Rs. 2,850/- complete with water tank.

50, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Clubwalla & Co.

"QUALITY" & "PRICE"—UNBEATEN

See Our Brands and also other brands. Compare the price and quality and you are our customer —POSITIVELY.

It will pay you—and pay you well—to wear the brands we stock.

Their quality has made their Name and "Fame"!

Our 'PRICES' are 'CHEAPER' than elsewhere and our customers are Never Satisfied with the CHEAPNESS offered by the us.

Do you use our Brands? If not, you are DOING A GREAT INJUSTICE to yourself. Remedy that New—and WRITE TO or CALL AT:

TAJBHOY & CO.,

Baria Mansion, Opp. Crawford Market BOMBAY.

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what prospectus of the INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY LTD., the safest and cheapest house for Life Assurance will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500 Possesses Government Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 100,000.

WANTED Agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 month working at leisure hours only.

For Particulars apply at once mention this paper to the Secretary 20, Gray Street, Calcutta.

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on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTRACTORS—To raze the building No. 93, Girgaon Back Road and remove the materials. Should apply personally before 5th April at SHIVNARAYAN BULDEODAS, Marwari Bazar. 9655

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

TO MOTORISTS!—Register your cars and cycles for the monthly Auction Sale on 11th April, by MOTOR EMPORIUM, LTD., Grant Road, Bombay. 9672

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Competent SHORTHAND TYPIST, and BILL CLERKS for solicitor's office. Apply Box No. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9807

WANTED—Competent SURVEYORS and DRAUGHTSMAN in a firm of local architects. Applications stating experience and salary expected should be sent to Box No. 225, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9405

WANTED.—A TYPIST for Aden. Apply Box No. 321, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9818

WANTED—SCHOOL FINAL or MATRICULATED CLERKS on a salary of Rs. 35 plus allowance. Apply to the LOCO. CLERK SUPDT., B. B. and C. I. Railway, Parel. 9818

WANTED—An UNDERGRADUATE as a GENERAL CLERK, Typist preferred. Apply personally to KORA AND BHATT, Architects 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay. 9757

WANTED—SELLING AGENTS for the entire output of Quarries belonging to the Potdar Engineering Co., Quarries at Kharodi (Malad) and Chambur. Apply to THE POTDAR ENGINEERING CO., 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay. 9757

WANTED.

WANTED—A second-hand BILLIARD TABLE in good condition. For further particulars apply to M. ISMAIL MOTIVALA, Abe Building, 2nd Floor, Null Bazar, Bombay No. 9. 9697

FOR SALE.

Few Brand New Five-seater FORD CARS FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate Delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREJ, Charni Road Station. 9273

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.—Very extensive LAND, suitable for industrial purposes. (Factory Agricultural, etc.), near Thana Creek, reached by Paces Road. Now available for sale. Purchasers need apply to Box No. 299, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9715

ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS and MATERIALS always on hand. Pay us a visit to-day. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

FROM the very start it has been our pleasure, nay, our foremost duty to supply only first class goods of first class quality, and to render the most efficient service to our customers. Get your stationery from us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M & T

BOOKS FOR SALE—The Writings of Swedenborg will unite the East and the West in religion. Apply at once for "Swedenborg the Spiritual Columbus" as 12. Heaven and Hell (the best work on Man's future destiny unbound) As. 8 God, Creation, Man the best work on Spiritual Philosophy (unbound) As. 8; Intercourse of the soul and body (bound) As. 12; The Religious Thought of India by the President of the English Swedenborg Society L. B. De, Bea Mount D. S. C. As. 3; Postage Extra; THE SWEDENBORG SOCIETY OF INDIA. 7, Topiwal's Buildings, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Lending Library open week days 4 to 7 p.m. 9623

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—No. 2, PARAVATH VILLAS, Poona, for season, a well furnished House, containing Double Suite of Rooms. For particulars apply to BYHA SUBDTHAN, Sir Agakhans Bungalow, Mazagon, Bombay. 9744

TO BE LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS and OFFICE ROOMS in the Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Jane. Apply—JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO., in Bokehouse lane premises, rooms Nos. 119-120. 9778

TO LET AT MATHERAN—AMAN LODGE BLOCKS, each block consisting of 2 bed-rooms, large verandah, kitchen &ca furnished with crockery and everything Rent, April to June 5th Rs. 200 each block. Apply ENGINEER, MATHERAN STEAM LIGHT TRAMWAY, Neral. 9794

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OUR DEPARTMENTS except the Dispensing one will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 29th, 30th and 31st instant respectively, on account of ANNUAL STOCK TAKING.

N. POWELL & CO.

9800

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
15, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY has commenced to write FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS from the 22nd January, 1920, and is prepared to accept risks at current rates of Premium. Applications for Agencies from Influential parties are invited.

MANILAL MAGGANLAL & BROTHERS
Managing Agents.

9332

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ZEMINDARY PROPERTY, situated in desirable district of South India comprising some 250 square miles and including a large extent of valuable timber. A considerable area of the property is already under Pyot cultivation whilst a recent survey by a well-known Ceylon visiting Agent disclosed from 10,000 to 20,000 acres of land suitable for cocoanuts, rubber, tea, etc., etc.

In view of this, and of the ever-rising land and timber values in India, and the near advent of an already sanctioned branch railway, the property at the present time presents a rare opportunity to Indian Capitalists and others in search of a sound and improving investment. Principals only should apply in the first instance to Box No. 256, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

COLLOIDINE.

COLLOIDAL IODINE,

IN AMPOULES AND BOTTLES.

USED INTRAMUSCULARLY, ORALLY AND LOCALLY.

ON

PNEUMONIA, Influenza, all kinds of septi and other fevers, Rheumatism, and uric acid-Ailments, Tuberculosis, Asthma, and skin deases.

Can be had from:—
Kemp & Co.,
Thomson & Taylor,
Phillips & Co., Ltd.,
Leach & Webbomy,
Army & Navy,
And all other Chemists.

Apply for prices, literature, etc., to Sole Agents:—
F. RUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay
Colloidal Laboratory, U.S.A.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY,

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

REVISED DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT BOMBAY OF DOWN AND UP GUJARAT MAILS.

1. With effect from Thursday, the 1st April, 1920, No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail will leave Colaba at 20-15 instead of 20-45.

2. The timings of the Up and Down Gujarat Mail trains between Palghar and Colaba will, with effect from the above date, be as follows:—

2 UP.

Palghar	A.	6-31
	D.	6-41
Grant Road	A.	8-41
	D.	8-51
Colaba	A.	9-0

1 DOWN.

Colaba	D.	20-15
Grant Road	A.	20-25
	D.	20-35
Palghar	A.	22-24
	D.	22-34

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th March, 1920.

9765

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by Contract from 1st May, 1920, to 31st March, 1921, of fresh unscreened first class Indian Steam Coal of the estimated monthly quantities at the Ports mentioned, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday the 6th April, 1920, after which no Tender will be received:—

	Estimated monthly quantity. Tons.
Bombay	10,000
Colombo	500
Madras	500

2. It will not be necessary for Tenderers to tender for all Ports, but for such Port or Ports as they may desire.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government Officer, but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way, they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Any Tender containing the conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.

5. Printed Tender Forms and any other information in connection with this contract can be obtained from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Presidency Port Officer, Madras and the Naval Intelligence Officer, Colombo.

6. The attention of all Tenderers is invited to the necessity of carefully observing the conditions mentioned in this notice.

7. Each Tender is to be superscribed "Tenders for supply of Indian Coal."

Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 27th March, 1920.
2 N. F. J. WILSON,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

9793

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Simplex Mills, Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company (Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay), on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1920, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed as Extraordinary Resolution at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 25th day of March, 1920, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution:—

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

(a) The following article shall be substituted for Article 81.
"81.—Messrs. Allen Bros. and Co. (India) Ltd., shall be entitled to have one nominee on Directorate of the Company. The said nominee and each of his successors in office appointed under this clause shall be called the ex-officio Director. The ex-officio Director shall be entitled to hold office until requested to retire by the said Allen Bros. and Co. (India), Ltd., and accordingly he shall not be bound to retire by rotation or be subject to clauses 90, 91 or 95 hereof. As and whenever the ex-officio Director vacates office, whether upon request as aforesaid or by death or otherwise the said Allen Bros. and Co. (India), Ltd., may appoint another director in his place. The ex-officio Director shall not require any qualification. The ex-officio Director may at any time by notice in writing to the Company resign his office."

(b) The following article shall be substituted for Article 109.
"109.—Messrs. Allen Bros. and Co. (India), Ltd., and their successors and assigns shall be the Agents of the Company in the place and stead of the firm of Messrs. D. M. Wadia and Company as and from the 1st day of February, 1920, for the unexpired portion of the term of 30 years commencing from the 6th day of November, 1912, subsisting under the agreement, dated the 25th day of November, 1913, and made between the Company of the one and the said D. M. Wadia and Company of the other part upon terms similar to those contained in the said agreement; and the Board is hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with the said Allen Bros. and Co. (India), Ltd., as per copy annexed hereto and marked "A."

(c) Article 110 shall be cancelled.

The Draft Agreement referred to in clause (b) of the above resolution will be open to the inspection of the members at the registered office of the Company during business hours.

By order of the Board,
ALLEN BROS. & CO. (INDIA), LTD.,
Agents.

Canada Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay.
26th day of March, 1920

9823

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and from the 4th April, 1920, the Office of the Coal Transportation Officer, Calcutta, will be REMOVED from Nos. 5 and 6, Hare Street, Calcutta, to No. 1, Corporation Street, Calcutta.

F. C. LEGGE
Coal Transportation Officer.

Calcutta, 17-3-20.

9792

WANTED.

WANTED—A HEAD KARKUN in the Vahivatdar's Office. Only those having actual experience of revenue work need apply, stating qualifications, and enclosing testimonials, to the ADMINISTRATOR, CAMBAY STATE, before the 25th April. Pay according to qualifications. 9799

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered office, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 27th April at 2-0 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1919.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference, Ordinary and Deferred shares.
3rd.—Two Directors retire by rotation under clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To confirm the appointment of J. B. Boman-Behram, Esq., as a Director of the Company.
5th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
6th.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April to 3rd May both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th March, 1920. 9812

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO., LD.

Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road
Bombay, 27th March, 1920.

92ND DIVIDEND.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

IT IS HEREBY notified that an ad-interim DIVIDEND for the half-year ended, 31st December, 1919, at the rate of Rupees 250 (two hundred and fifty) per Share, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Tuesday the 6th day of April, 1920, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (B. P.) to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 30th instant.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, the 31st instant to Friday the 9th Proximo, both days inclusive.

Dividend Warrants will be posted in due course to the registered addresses of Shareholders. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay on receipt of this notice.

By order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ltd.

9813

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913,

AND OF THE CHOKSI PEARL SYNDICATE, LTD.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that The CHOKSI PEARL SYNDICATE LTD., whose registered office is situate at 422, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay, is dissolved by a resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting which resolution is also confirmed by the second meeting held soon after, as the Company do not want to commence and carry on business and as the money realised by the subscription of shares is already refunded.

Dated, Bombay, 25th March 1920.

(Sd.) JIVANCHUND LALLUBHAI & Co.
Agents,
The Choksi Pearl Syndicate, Ltd.,

9815

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882, AND OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD., IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE OF 6TH DIVIDEND TO THE CREDITORS, THREE ANNAS IN THE RUPEES TOWARDS INTEREST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 6th Dividend to the Creditors of 3 annas in the rupee (towards interest) has been declared in this matter, and the same may be received at the Liquidation Office No. 1 Lytton Road, Lahore, on the 1st of April 1920 or on any subsequent day, Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays excepted, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Lahore,
Dated, 24th March, 1920.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
9819 Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the period for the return of the Allotment Money expired on the 27th March, 1920. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged on all arrears of payment. The Shareholders are therefore requested to pay the allotment money due by them at their early convenience.

JUGATRAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Zandu Pharmaceutical Works, Limited.
Elphinstone Road,
Bombay, 28th March, 1920.

9817

NOTICE.

WANTED—The following establishment both on the temporary as well as on the permanent establishment of the Municipality.

Experience of Drainage design essencial.
OVERSEERS on Rs. 125 p.m.
SUB-OVERSEERS on above Rs. 60 p.m. each.
COMPUTORS on Rs. 35 p.m. each.
TRACER on Rs. 35 p.m.
TYPIST on Rs. 35 p.m.

Application with testimonials stating salary expected should reach the undersigned before the 15th April, 1920.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 3-20.

J. S. MALIK,
Municipal Engineer,
9820 Ahmedabad Municipality.

WANTED.

AN L. C. E. or a B. E. for the post of the Chief officer of the Bijapur City Municipality on a monthly salary upto Rs. 300 according to qualifications. Candidates knowing Canarese and having experience of Municipal work will be preferred. The appointment will be subject to the approval of Government. Apply with testimonials stating age to the undersigned before the end of April next.

(Sd.) P. A. DESAI,
President,
Bijapur City Municipality.

Municipal office,
Bijapur 26th March, 1920.

9814

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJI SULEMAN HAJI IBRAHIM has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the unit and ground rent tenure with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Coppersmith Street, in Mazagaon, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 98 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by a passage and partly by the property of Rustamji Daruwala, on or towards the West by Public Road, on or towards the North by the Coppersmith Road Mazagaon and on towards the South by Public Road and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 179, New No. 11824, Old Survey No. 770 and New Survey No. 3573 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5351 and Street No. 42, and are in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1920.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9825

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from the 1st April 1920 the fares over the Matheran Steam Tramway will be increased by the following amounts:—

I class	by Rs. 1 4 0
II class	by Rs. 1 0 0
III class	by Rs. 0 12 0

The existing fares will however continue to apply to passengers travelling over the Matheran Steam Tramway by the train leaving Neral for Matheran at 4-30 and Matheran for Neral at 13-0 hours.

Only servants of I and II class passengers will be conveyed in the III class by the trains leaving Matheran at 8-0 and Neral at 16-30.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
9816 General Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 27th March 1920.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SALE OF COTTON MILLS.

known as
RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL PITTY MILLS, BOMBAY.
and
COTTON AND SILK MILLS
known as
RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL POONA MILLS POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff
vs.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 1st day of September, 1919, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the respective premises Lot No. being the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills Bombay on TUESDAY, the 20th day March, 1920, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), and Lot No. 2 being the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills at Poona on SUNDAY, the 28th day of March, 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel leasehold land or ground together with the Cotton Mill and buildings standing thereon and known as the Raja bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, situate, lying and being at Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 19921 square yards bearing New Survey No. 7054 which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3752(1), 3752(2) and Street Nos. 508 and 504A.

SECONDLY:—All and Singular the engines, boilers, machinery and accessories as per particulars given in the Conditions of Sale.

LOT NO. II.

FIRST:—All those pieces or parcels of land admeasuring about twenty-three acres or thereabouts, situate at Poona in the District and Collectorate of Poona in the Registrate Sub-district of Haveli and which have been numbered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17 part No. 18 part and No. 19 and which lands have been assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 217 and are bounded on the North by the River Mulla on the South by Public Road on the West by fields, and on the East also by fields with all buildings standing thereon.

SECONDLY:—All and Singular the engines boilers, machinery and accessories as per particulars given in the Conditions of Sale.

THIRDLY:—(a) Piece of land situate at Mali Munjere in Tukdi and Pot Tukdi Poona, Taluka Haveli admeasuring 1 acre and 24.25 gunthas being a portion of Survey No. 15 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the South by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the West by land belonging to Narsingirji Mills and on the North by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal.

(b) Piece of land situate at Mali Munjere in Tukdi and Pot Tukdi Poona, Taluka Haveli admeasuring 2.75 gunthas being a portion of Survey No. 15 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal on the South by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal on the West by the land above described and on the North by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal.

Both the abovementioned pieces of land are subject to the lease dated the 18th April 1913 and made between the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co. Ltd. and the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company Limited for the term of 25 years at the yearly rent of Rs. 60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., attorneys for the Plaintiff aforenamed at No. 145 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of February 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
9809 Commissioner.

NOTICE.

RE. ABDUL KADER HUSSONALLY VASI & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. TYEBBHAI ABDUL KADER VASI denies that the partnership subsisting between him and Mr. SHAIKH ADAM HUSSONALLY VASI, under the above name in Bombay, Surat, Bangkok, Phonempon, Khanoja, Martaban, Siam, Hodeida, Aden and Ahmedabad, has been dissolved as alleged in the Notice, dated the 17th March, 1920 published in the "Times of India" of the 18th March, 1920, and other papers, but the proprietors of the said firm are still Messrs. TYEBBHAI ABDUL KADER VASI and SHAIKH ADAM HUSSONALLY VASI.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1920.

LITTLE & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Tyebbhai Abdul Kader Vasi.

9826

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that G. B. BATLIWALLA, who has contracted to purchase the undermention property from UMER alias MAHOMED ELLIAS and FAZAL ELLIAS has again agreed for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, Lien, inheritance, gift, trust, sale lease or easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 121, at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of property Leasehold Land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Clare Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 355 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 25, New No. B/16254, Old Survey No. 978, New Survey Nos. 1 B/3588, 1 C/3589 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2403 and Street No. 7 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Clare Road, on or towards the West and South by the property of Hormasji Pestonji Jal, on or towards the North by the Sankli Street Cross Road, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the tenants of Alibhai Shaikhbhai and are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1920.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,
9805 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Oscar Seymour Surjia Pande alias Oscar S. Surjia, late of Bombay, Indian Christian inhabitant, Landing and Shipping Agent, who died on the 31st day of October, 1919, and probate of whose will was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Mr. William Sutherland the sole executor therein named are hereby required to send in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned at his Office No. 44, Tamarind Lane, within one calendar month from the date at the expiration of which time the said executor will hand over the assets of the said deceased to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have received notice and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated the 22nd day of March 1920.

FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
Attorneys for the said Executor.

9804

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VALI KHAN ALLIKHAN, of Bombay, Pathan Mahomedan Inhabitant, ... Contractor ..... Petitioner.

ISMAILKHAN FATTEKHAN, of Bombay, Pathan Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Tardeo Road outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON, Knight, Acting Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-third day of March in the year of Our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) H. B. PATEL.

The 23rd day of March, 1920.

SHROFF & YAGNIK,
9824 Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE

Auction Sale of 3,178 tins (Dabas) Inferior Ghee at the godown situate at Mazagon near the Mazagon Railway Station Bridge.

O. C. J.
HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 355 OF 1919.

Lala Dinanath Hemraj ..... Plaintiff.
v.
M Gulamally ..... Defendant.

Under instructions from Lala Dinanath Hemraj the plaintiffs abovenamed and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent order dated 26th February 1920, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sunderji Lakhamsey, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 1st April 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the above premises,

About 3,178 Dabas (tins) Inferior Ghee.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Mulji and Thakersey, Attorneys for the plaintiffs at their office, Churchgate Street.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th March 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

The Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PARCELS AND LUGGAGE AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RLY. CO.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed parcels and luggage, etc., consisting of bales of C. P. goods, English and country medicines, bilkwad coir, drawing apparatus, crockery, brass wrench sets, electric bulbs, old clothing, shoes and boots, mustard oils, photographic material, miscellaneous stores, Parry's ink tablets, cases of brandy, provisions, jams, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

[redacted] VALUABLE SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH WOOLLEN CARPETS, TAILOR MADE TO ORDER, GLASS PANEL DOOR ALMIRAHS, COMBINATION DRESSING TABLES, AND CHESTS OF DRAWERS, BLUE AND WHITE DINNER SERVICES, RICH BREAKFAST SERVICES, ENGLISH CUT GLASSWARE, ETC., ETC., AT THE 2ND FLOOR OF NO. 21, NEW MARINE LINES (MR. KARAKA'S BUNGALOW).

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the 2nd Floor of Mr. Karaka's house at No. 21, New Marine Lines, the very valuable and substantial Teak and Blackwood household furniture such as:—Dining tables for 24 persons, rich polished dining chairs, Blackwood mirrored sideboards, specially made-to-order, teakwood dumbwaiters, Blackwood cigar boxes, carved pot-stands, rich mirrored corner cabinets, brass music records, drawing room cushion sofas and chairs, iron bedsteads with mattresses pillows and curtain poles, rich combination dressing tables with chest of drawers, marble top wash-hand tables with crockery, specially made-to-order, glass and panel door almirahs, rich panel door hanging cupboards, soiled linen boxes, wooden teapoys, rich carpets specially selected best framed historical pictures, fancy horses, electric table lamps, book shelves, writing tables, sock drawers, arm easy chairs, hat pegs, hall stands, cushion stands, camp beds, rich screens, filters, very rich cut glassware, English crockeryware, chinaware, brass ornaments, kitchen utensils, etc., etc., the property of A. C. Rumbold Esq., General Traffic Manager G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues are published and the property can be viewed.

AUCTION SALE of 28 bales Rangoon Checks, 5 cases Japanese Checks, 5 cases Japanese Poplins, 9 cases English Jeffers, 2 cases Coloured Mercerised Satins, 1 bale Woollen Flannels, 7 cases Coloured Vayals and 1 case Percales.

On MONDAY, the 12th April, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Observatory Grant Road Bridge by order of Seth Haji Ebrahim Tyeb and on account and at the risk of Seth Abdul Ebrahim Jusab:—

28 bales Checks Rangoon Double width 42 inches 30/40 yards.

11 cases each 30 pieces Japanese Check 28 inches 30 yards.

5 cases each 30 pieces Japanese Poplins 30 inches 30 yards.

2 cases each 40 pieces English Jeffer Silk border 31/32 inches 40/45 yards.

7 cases each 54 pieces English Jeffer colour assorted.

3 cases each 34 pieces English Jeffer colour assorted.

[redacted] Grey Suiting Woollen Flannels 30/35 yards.

[redacted] 42 pieces coloured Mercerised 36 inches 40/45 yards.

[redacted] 50 pieces coloured Vayals 30/40 yards.

[redacted] 50 pieces coloured Vayals 30/40 yards.

[redacted] marks.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 30th March, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 23.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE LEASEHOLD SALT PANS KNOWN AS "KRISHNA AGAR", "PADDY FIELDS" AND "GARDEN LANDS" AT KELLAPUR, KASBA SHAHA, DISTRICT THANA, HELD IN THE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "ARTHUR SALT PANS" AT MAHADUP AND IN THE LEASEHOLD AND PROPRIETORY SALT PANS KNOWN AS "RAMSHANKER AGAR" IN CHAUL TALUKA, ZILLA KOLABA.

Under instructions from Kennett Mel[illegible], Esqr., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvents Bhawanji Dadabhoy Khimasbhoy & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 10th April, 1920, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the following properties.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—Salt pans situate, lying and being at Kellapur, Kasba Shahba, District Thana, and known as "Krishna Agar", "Paddy Fields" and "Garden lands" and bounded on the East by Rajpuri field, and Modi Makhreji, on the West by partly the Agricultural land of Karawa Village and partly by a creek, on the South by a creek and on the North by Agricultural land, known as "Krishna Khar" and belonging to the Coolerbas.

SECONDLY—Salt pans situate lying and being at Bhashipa and bearing Plot Nos. 1 to [illegible] consisting of salt pans and waste land, [illegible] for salt pans.

THIRDLY—The leasehold land partly consisting of salt pans and called "Ramshanker Agar" and partly Agricultural land situated in Taluka Thana, Zilla Kolaba, under the jurisdiction of Sankarkura Umar, admeasuring in all 237 acres and 34 guntha or thereabouts and consisting of salt pans numbering 1406 pans and bounded on the West by Ajar Patali, on the East partly by the Agricultural land Savarkar and partly by Savankhar, on the East partly by Agricultural land known as Jankhoo and partly by Agricultural land known as Khowar, and also proprietary salt pans numbering 327 pans, also called "Ramshanker Agar".

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Kanga and Bajani, Attorneys for the said Official Assignee at their office at Wernley Road, Fort Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

On THURSDAY the 1st April next at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction in the Centuary Mill compound, Parel on account of the Insurance Companies concerned.

273 Full Pressed bales of Kumpta Cotton, first picking.

64 Full Pressed bales of Yara Gotala Cotton, both slightly burnt, first picking.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th March, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The six-reel Gaumont British Production

"The Green Terror"

from the novel by Edgar Wallace.

Threat of a world shortage of wheat. Discovery of an amazing attempt to destroy the world's harvest by artificial blight. Chemist invents a green dust capable of spreading disease to thousands of acres of corn.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Prices: Re. 1/8. Re. 1/- Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)

(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each)

THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COY.

Soloists, Chorus, Orchestra & Ballet. A Great Success in Japan, China, Philippine Islands & India.

Commencing from 19th April.

15th—AIDA	23rd—BARBER OF SEVILLE
16th—FAUST	24th—IL TROVATORE
17th—LA TOSCA	25th—PEARL FISHERS
18th—CARMEN	26th—MADAME BUTTERFLY
19th—RIGOLETTO	27th—LA JUIVE
20th—LA BOHEME	28th—ROMEO AND JULIET
21st—MIGNON	29th—DEMON
22nd—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA	

Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 & 7, Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs 3, Gallery Rs. 2. Boxes from Rs. 90/- downwards.

Season Tickets for the above Operas can be Booked at a Reduction of 15%

Plan Opened at S. Rose & Co.

THE EMPIRE BOXING!

6th April, 1920, at 9-30 p.m.

15 Round Contest.

Stoker-Arnold

11st. 7 lbs. H. M. S. "Highflier," Champion China Station.

Vs.

Inspector Melville

12st. Bombay Police, Winner of Many Fights.

10 Round Contest.

Corporal Hutton

9st. 6lbs.

H. M. S. "Highflier," Winner last bout, 21st January, 1920.

Vs.

A. B. Bouskill

9st. 4lbs.

H. M. S. "Comus," Winner 3 Fights, London.

6 Round Contest.

Nilton Kubes

11st, Late Overseas Forces,

Vs.

Sgt. Medlock

12st, Bombay City Police, Late of the Ring London.

6 Round Contest.

A. B. Barbet

9st. 4lbs. H. M. S. "Highflier,"

Vs.

Warcar.

9st. 4lbs. G. I. P. Railway.

4 Round Contest.

Between 2 boys H. M. S. "Highflier"

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPRESS CINEMA

POETRY OF MOTION.

If you want really something different and apart from the ordinary we have it.

These feature productions will be shown for one day only and will NOT be repeated. Don't Lose This Unique Opportunity.

MADAN THEATRES, Ld.

has the houour to present

FRIDAY 2nd April 1920
at 4, 6, 8 & 10 p. m.
The Great Hindu Mythological Drama

"Bilwamangal"

or

Bhakta Soordas

12,000 feet long

MISS GOHUR

The Unrivalled and Charming Star of the Indian Stage in the Leading role of the alluring Temptress "CHINTAMONI".

SATURDAY 3rd April 1920
at 4, 6, 8 & 10 p. m.
The Tale of the World's Most Famous Lovers:

"Romeo & Juliet"

featuring
FRANCIS X BUSHMAN
and
BEVERLY BAYNE

SUNDAY 4th April 1920
at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The mighty passion of the Immortal Queen for Mortal Man. The metamorphosis from Mermaid to Mortal with a soul

ANNETTE KELLERMANN

In a Wondrous Photo-Fantasy

"Queen of the Sea"

MONDAY 5th April 1920
at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

MARIE CORRELI'S

Greatest and Most American Novel

"THELMA"

The most notable picture of the day.

TUESDAY April 6th, 1920
at 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

"The Girl Philippa"

Robert W. Chamber's
Famous Novel in 8 Reels

WEDNESDAY April 7th, 1920
at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"East Lynne"

Featuring
BLANCHE FORSYTHE
as
LADY ISABEL

THURSDAY April 8th, 1920
6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P.M.
The Most artistic and beautiful production

"Harischandra"

Known by all Hindus.

FRIDAY April 9th, 1920
at 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
The Tale of the World's Most Famous Lovers:

"Romeo & Juliet"

Featuring
FRANCIS X BUSHMAN
and
BEVERLY BAYNE

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents

The New Bandman Comedy Company 1920

A Well Selected Company
of
First Class Artistes
presenting the
THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

To-day Tuesday 30th March 1920
"THE NAUGHTY WIFE"

Wednesday 31st March
"Lord Richard in the Pantry"

Thursday 1st April 1920
For the first time in Bombay
"MR WU"
The Great Chinese Play

GOOD FRIDAY, 2ND APRIL
NO PERFORMANCE.

Saturday 3rd April 1920
"MR. WU"
MATINEE Sunday 4th April 1920
"Sacred and Profane Love"

Plan at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must taken up before 9-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE [illegible]RE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

GREAT STAGE DRAMA

"T[illegible]f a London Actress"

We are all Theatrical. Here we get a glimpse behind the Scenes
We see that the
[illegible] OF THE FOOTLIGHTS
of [illegible], Despair and Misery. It is not all Fun and Fame.

"[illegible]ge Robey's Debut."

Hi[illegible]at English Comedian on the Cinema? You can't have done so, be[illegible] appearance of the one and only George on the Screen.

Good Friday April 2nd
CHARLIE CHAPLIN PROGRAMME
Bring the Kiddies and yourself.

[illegible]mencing Next Saturday April 3rd, 1920.
[illegible]creen's Greatest Triumph. A PICKFORD Classic.
"DADDY LONG LEGS."
Reels of Fun and Pathos with the World's Sweetheart
Mary Pickford
The Adorable—The Inimitable.

THE EMPRESS

To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Harold Lockwood

IN

"The Great Romance"

Distributed by
METRO Pictures Corporation.

What would you give up for the girl you love?

Brother against brother for power and the love of a woman.

SEE

Harold Lockwood

IN

"The Great Romance"

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TONIGHT.

A Special Ramnavami Programme

SHAKUNTULA
OR
The Lost Ring

A great story from the pen of India's greatest immortal poet—Kalidass.

By special request of our patrons we have great pleasure in presenting the above film for one week only.

NOTE TIME FOR THIS WEEK:

Saturday and Sunday 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Monday to Thursday 5, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Friday 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
SPECIAL RATES this week for Box, Sofa and Reserved.
Usual prices 1st Class Annas 12. 2nd Class Annas 6. 3rd Class Annas 3.

LOOK OUT NEXT WEEK
FOR
Baby Marie Osborne
Pathe's Curly Kid in
Dolly's Vacation

IMPERIAL——Always a good show.

Note Shakuntula, showing at Imperial, is a new production produced by Messrs. Patankar Friends, and is a revelation in direction and photography. It has not been shown before in Bombay.

IF THE THIRD INSTALMENT OF THE THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL,

THE Woman IN THE Web

does not make your hair stand on end, and cold shivers take possession of your spinal cord, then probably you have died of fright.

See this double-distilled serial with the swiftest action.

The Popular Picture Rendezvous

CINEMA MAJESTIC

(Tram Terminus Girgaum)

Four Houses Daily—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.

An Engrossing Story of a Hastily Contracted Marriage.

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

The Screen Divinity

6-act Selznick Super Feature.

"THE FOOLISH VIRGIN"

Photography.

FRESH STOCK

of Self-toning P. 6 P. as 5 and 10. Ciprian P 6 P as good as Ilford Rs. 1 per sheet Kodak films and all accessories. Drop a Post Card.

Open on Sundays and holidays.

S. HORMUSJI,

Elephant Buildings,
Kalbadevi BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, March 28.

Numerous thunderstorms have occurred in Northern India and rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and Chota Nagpur, local, in Bengal and Central India West. Few falls of rain also occurred in Lower Burma and Kashmir.

The chief amounts:—Margui three quarters of an inch, Shillong two, Gauhati Dhubari a half, Calcutta, Burdwan and Mymensingh three-quarters, Bogra Chaibasa one, Ranchi a half, Neemuch a quarter.

Forecast:—Extension of rain into Central Provinces and East United Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 29th March 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0.20" of rain and a few insignificant showers have occurred elsewhere. Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in the south-eastern districts, but is below it at Ambala and Rawalpindi. Day temperature is in defect at Delhi; night temperature is below the average throughout.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.23" of rain and very light showers accompanied by thunder and lightning are reported from several other stations. The air is much dam per than usual. Temperature has fallen generally and is in moderate to considerable defect during the day and in slight defect at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Karachi, where light cloud is present. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is in slight excess in Sind. Night temperature is low at Kolah and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj had a light shower. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is generally damper than usual except at Deesa. Day temperature has fallen generally and is now below normal at Surat and Veraval; night temperature is above the average except at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal at several stations. Night temperature is above the average at Chanda, Akola and Khandwa, but is below it at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and are moderately clouded in the south.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ahmednagar and Nizamabad, but is in excess at Malegaon and Hyderabad. Temperature is locally above the average in the north of the division, the maximum rising to 106 degrees F. at Malegaon and above it at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Numerous dustorms or feeble thunderstorms have occurred in the east Punjab and the United Provinces, but the only stations receiving appreciable rain are Agra and Delhi. Thunderstorms have also occurred in south Malabar and the west coast of Ceylon, Colombo reporting 0.79" of rain and Cochin 0.31". Temperature is low and humidity is high in the Gangetic plain. Weather has improved in the north, but continues slightly unsettled in the central parts of the country.

A few thunderstorms are likely in the Central Provinces and the extreme south of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 28th March, 1920.

Numerous thunderstorms have occurred in northern India and rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and Chota Nagpur and local in Bengal and Central India West. A few falls of rain have also occurred in Lower Burma and Kashmir.

Chief amounts are:—Margui three-quarters of an inch; Shillong two; Gauhati Dhubri a half; Calcutta, Burdwan, Mymensingh three-quarters; Bogra Chaibasa one; Ranchi a half; Neemuch a quarter.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 29th MAR. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Hours of Sun. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	79.6	68.2	75	..	9.01	—1.39
Jask	90.2	69.1	95	..	6.97	+2.99
Muskat	94.0	80.8	85	..	0.82	—2.79
PUNJAB—						
Multan	89.4	61.0	61	..	1.98	+0.43
Rawalpindi	78.7	47.8	46	..	8.00	—0.41
Lahore	85.6	52.1	58	..	3.39	—0.04
Hissar	82.7	50.4	63	..	1.76	—0.11
Ambala	87.8	50.2	47	0.02	4.38	—0.93
Delhi	85.0	59.7	79	0.20	2.32	—0.63
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89.4	60.2	65	0.23	2.10	+0.29
Manipuri	87.5	54.4	58	0.04	1.63	—0.68
Jhansi	86.9	53.0	66	..	0.94	—0.85
Cawnpore	87.0	54.1	82	0.02	1.46	—0.69
Allahabad	89.4	54.8	75	0.08	1.04	—1.20
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	97.9	66.0	18	..	0.78	—0.31
Karachi	87.0	71.0	49	..	0.45	—1.04
Ajmer	93.8	65.8	46	..	2.64	+1.29
Jaipur	91.5	59.6	51	..	3.53	—0.17
Kotah	97.0	67.4	45	..	2.62	+0.59
Mount	84.0	56.4	18	..	0.73	—0.40
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.4	71.1	83	0.06	0.12	—0.56
Dwarka	85.5	72.7	84	..	1.07	+0.31
Veraval	83.1	72.3	98	..	0.76	+0.29
Rajkot	102.2	73.3	73	..	0.10	—1.08
Bhavnagar Para	101.6	73.4	67	..	3.68	+3.18
Surat	99.3	74.1	54	..	4.06	+3.65
Ahmedabad	102.6	72.9	67	..	1.30	+0.93
Deesa	102.0	71.9	21	..	0.06	—0.48
Neemuch	96.1	65.1	46	..	2.31	+2.46
Indore	97.1	68.4	55	..	4.94	+3.93
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96.5	61.5	45	..	1.32	—1.57
Saugor	96.6	64.8	43	..	0.69	—1.63
Hoshangabad	100	66.4	56	..	3.08	+1.79
Khandwa	102.0	75.1	48	..	6.64	+5.34
Akola	104.2	77.9	21	..	1.71	—0.34
Amraoti	102.2	74.8	35	..	3.13	+1.03
Nagpur	100.6	73.8	49	..	1.90	—0.05
Chanda	104.6	78.0	62	..	1.18	—1.66
Raipur	99.2	71.0	51	..	0.97	—1.30
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.7	76.3	78	..	1.50	+0.84
Ratnagiri	88.3	75.1	77	..	0.73	—0.24
Marmugoa	89.9	76.6	76	..	3.91	+2.67
Karwar	90.7	75.2	82	..	3.11	+1.07
DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	105.7	68.6	49	..	1.82	+0.73
Ahmednagar	105.3	67.7	24	..	4.13	+2.61
Poona	90.0	63.2	33	..	2.53	+1.35
Sholapur	102.2	72.5	33	..	2.79	+1.01
Bijapur	99.4	70.7	55	..	2.49	+0.96
Belgaum	96.1	64.5	51	..	2.65	+0.43
Aurangabad	101.0	74.1	21	..	3.14	+1.57
Nizamabad (Indr)	106.6	78.2	22	..	1.87	—1.07
Hyderabad	99.9	75.4	71	..	8.91	+6.80
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	93.0	79.6	73	..	9.21	+5.79
Calicut	90.4	79.5	83	..	10.46	+12.46
Cochin	92.6	79.4	76	0.18	29.23	+9.06
Colombo	88.0	74.5	85	0.79	27.84	—0.12
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & MYSORE—						
Magalpatam	92.8	78.5	82	..	11.78	+4.80
Bellary	103.6	69.9	64	..	6.31	+3.76
Cuddapah	98.0	78.7	63	..	9.68	+4.57
Madras	94.0	76.4	73	..	20.94	+6.02
Bangalore	92.6	67.9	73	..	7.20	+3.15
Coimbatore	97.6	75.7	83	..	6.51	+0.51
Trichinopoly	94.8	75.1	77	..	21.96	+12.62
Negapatam	92.1	81.5	76	..	53.55	+23.23

REPUTATION

CAN NOT BE PURCHASED

BUT MUST BE EARNED

THE

New Water Proof Over Coats

Or

Mackintoshes

Which Supplied

by

C. MARROTT

189-91, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

Enjoy This Distinction

Fresh Shipments

Expected Shortly

Stock May Exhaust

Like Last Year.

To Avoid Disappointments

Register Your Orders Now

Prices Rs 10/—To 15/—

New Pit Hats Sola Hats

Rs 2/—Each.

Secondhand Water Proof

Over Coats Great Coats

Rs 5/—To 10/—Each

BEST FOUNTAIN PENS.

SMALL profits, quick returns. Blackbird, the standard low-priced Fountain Pen Rs. 3-12. Watermans Ideal Rs. 7-8, Swan Rs. 6, Safety or self-filling Watermans, Rs. 10, Amulet cooling glass, the patent glare protector, smoke glass Rs. 7-8, Amber glass Rs. 12, Silver cross writing pad Rs. 1-4, 100 covers Re. 1. Other stationeries wholesale and retail.

Apply to:—

THE INDIAN TRADING CO.,

Prag Mahal, Dhoby Talao, BOMBAY.

9618

THE LAST SPECIAL PERFORMANCE

Under the kind Patronage of

H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda

THE

Gandharva Natak Mandali

will perform at

THE RIPON THEATRE GRANT ROAD,

Tuesday, 30th March, 1920,

at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Sangit] **SUBAHADRA** [Acts 5.

Having performed the above special performance, the Company will go to Poona.

Tickets can be had at the Mandali's esidence, Narshankarshet's Temple, Tardev Road.

K. P. PANDIT, MANAGER.

KOKO HAIR

Cleanses and Refreshes the Scalp. Feeds the Hair Follicles. Strengthens Thin and Weak Hair, and produces Thick, Luxuriant, Brilliant Tresses.

CLEAR AS CRYSTAL.

CONTAINS NO DYE, OIL or GREASE.

Delightfully Refreshing, Cooling and Invigorating to the Scalp.

Keep a bottle of "KOKO" handy, use it a night and morning; you will be really astonished at the improvement shown after fourteen days' regular treatment.

KOKO SHAMPOO POWDERS

Per Cleansing and Beautifying the Hair.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool. Mar. 23rd:

		Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Livepool		4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		...
" " Sales of East Indian		400
" " Imports		...
Mid. Americans Spot		29.97
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		86.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	May	38.93
	July	36.27
	Oct.	32.80
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	36.18
	Oct.	32.74

Liverpool. Mar. 24th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Livepool		4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		...
" " Sales of East Indian		50
" " Imports		...
Mid. Americans Spot		29.66
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		85.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May	38.25
	July	35.56
	Oct.	32.18
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	37.60
	Oct.	31.98

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool. Mar. 22nd:

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	26.65
April	...
May	25.57
June	...
July	24.65
Aug.	...
Sept.	...
Oct.	22.76
Nov.	...
Dec.	...
Jan.	21.60
Feb.	21.37

Prices taken at 16-10 a.m. nearest actual values:

Livepool. Mar. 24th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price
Mar.	26.67
April	25.86
May	25.51
June	...
July	24.55
Aug.	...
Sept.	...
Oct.	22.78
Nov.	22.28
Dec.	21.82
Jan.	21.61
Feb.	...

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool. Mar. 23rd.

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	26.85
April.	26.04
May.	25.76
June:	25.27
July.	24.82
Aug.	24.32
Sept.	23.57
Oct.	22.99
Nov.	22.50
Dec.	22.04
Jan.	21.82
Feb:	21.66

Tone:—Quiet;
Manchester Market:—Firm.

Liverpool Mar. 24th:

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	26.55
April.	25.70
May	25.46
June:	24.98
July.	24.53
Aug.	24.08
Sept.	23.34
Oct.	22.78
Nov.	22.27
Dec.	21.80
Jan.	21.61
Feb.	21.40

Tone:—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Mar. 23rd.

M.G. Bengal Good	15.07
" " Fully Good	15.82
" " Fine	16.32
" No. 1 Oomra Good	19.60
" " Fully Good	20.35
" " Fine	20.85
" Broach Good	22.60
" " Fully Good	22.85
" " Fine	23.10
" Broach Scinde Good	15.25
" " Fully Good	16.00
" " Fine	16.50

Liverpool. Mar. 24th:

M.G. Bengal Good	15.87
" " Fully Good	16.82
" " Fine	16.32
" No. 1 Oomra Good	19.60
" " Fully Good	20.35
" " Fine	20.85
" Broach Good	22.60
" " Fully Good	22.85
" " Fine	23.10
" Scinde Good	15.25
" " Fully Good	16.00
" " Fine	16.50

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York Mar. 24th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	20,000
" Export to Great Britain	12,000
" " to Continent	6,000
Fiuture at New York May	37.70
" " July	35.15
" " Oct.	31.75
Spot Cotton at New York	42.00
" " Orlean	40.75
Future at New Orleans May	37.70
" " Oct.	30.62
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15 7/8
Demand Bills	3.82.50
Silver Commercial Bars	5123 1/2

New York. Mar. 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	29,000
Fiuture at New York May	38.45
" July	35.58
" Oct.	32.12
Spot Cotton at New York	41.50
" " Orleans	40.25
Future at New Orleans May	38.03
" " Oct.	32.03

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 24th:

Rentes 3%	58 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	71 1/2
" 2 months hence	71 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to Continental selling. Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/4
" " " 6 "	6 1/2
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/2
Consols 2½%	45 1/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	52
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	65
Government Securities 3%	49 1/4
Ex. On London at Paris; Francs	55.40

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£86
Hongkong Bank	£107
National Bank	£82½

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 24th.

Funding Loan 4 %	£82 3/4
Victory Loan 4 %	£76 1/2
5 % New	£87 13/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 24th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Paid	94
Australian—61 lbs. Paid	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-Apl. Nominal	£52½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs ex-Ship Mar.-Apl. Sellers	£43
Tone of Rapeseed:—Dull. Lower.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Apl.-June Sellers	£49
Tone of Linseed:—Weak.	
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) April-May Paid	£42
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-April	£19½
Toria Rapeseed:—Mar.-May Sellers	£46

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£115
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£108 1/8
Copper Braziers	£107
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	74
Do. Do. July Sellers	74
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	75/6
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Sellers	76

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/4 1/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe April	2/4
Tone:—Steady.	

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Mar. 24th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	110
" " Mutton "	109
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Weak.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Mar. 29th 6 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	60 0 0	5 4 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	60 0 0	5 4 0
" Karachi Bengs	56 0 0	5 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 8 0	...
" " Cawnpore	12 8 0	...
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 8 0	...
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 8 0	17 5 0
" Thin	15 12 0	16 8 0
Linseed, White 85-15	100 0 0	22 0 0
Gajar 75-25	102 0 0	...
" Gajar 50-50	96 0 0	...
" Black	90 0 0	...
Poppyseed, White	15 0 0	18 0 0
Groundnuts	96 0 0	...
Mowraseed	8 0 0	...
Barley	41 0 0	...
Castorseed	60 0 0	12 8 0
Forward:	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	8 13 3	
Linseed May	15 11 3	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 29th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	2 3 7/16
Bank Demand	2 3 1/2
Dem. Acceptance 8m/s	2 4 5/8
Fes: Demand	570
American Dollars	235
Hongkong "	223½
Shanghai	339½
Japan	195
Singapore	160

Market Quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, March 29.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 23-3-0.

EXCHANGE.

T T on Londono 2/3 7/16.
D D on London 2/3 1/2.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4 3/4.
D D on France Frcs 615.
Credit 3 Msd/a Frcs 725.
T T on Japan Rs 103½.
60 days' sight Rs. 95.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 88.
5½ per cent War Loan 98/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent Paper 59.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 69.
4 per cent Por tTrust short dated 65.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 67.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 67.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91 to 92.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened firm and there was a good rise all round in Mill shares.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—Ahd Advance 2800, By Cotton 1300, By Dyeing 3825, By Uniteds 2300, Century 1270, Central India 4560, Colaba 3150, Coorla 2300 N, Crescent 707/8, Currimbhoy 1180, David 1625, Fazulbhoy 1790, Finlay 1422/8, Ind Malwa 640, Kastoorchand 2850, Kohinoor 3925, Madhowji 4250, New Great 990, New City 3700 xd., Pearls 1390, Shapurji 395, Simplex 1195, Standard 3500, Swan 1472/8 Swadeshi 4530, Andhra Valley 810, Alcock 1265, By Burma 822/8, Bt Burma Petrol 23, By Steam 535, Bundi 58, Ind Cement 625, Katnui ord 335, Katni defd 1725, New India Insur 35 pr, Shivrajpur 35 xd, Tata ord 185, Tata defd 940, Tata Hydro 1160, Tata Oil 492/8 N, Scindia Steam 18/8.

A Calcutta message dated March 26 says:—Cholera and small-pox are still prevailing in Calcutta in an epidemic form. But during the last week a marked decline in mortality of small-pox occurred and the disease is rapidly subsiding. The mortality figures of cholera also are showing a downward tendency during the last two weeks.

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Aoridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Cons., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Cone.
Basic Green B Conc., G Cone.
Bismarck Brown R, R Cone.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Cone. Powder
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Cons., G Cons.

Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Cons., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Cone., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 8R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown FD, FD Cons.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS. Cons., BFF, MFF Conc., G. G Con
Tannin Heliotrope

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Cons., PB Cons., BN., 6B.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Cons.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Cons.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B. 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo B
Thionone Isabellina

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Cons., 2B Cons
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red 8F Paste
Anthracene Blue BF Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder.
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black G, GN Extra HN Extra, H Extra, BX P.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BB
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste. G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste 3FX Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Prine Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta B
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4B
Ad Yelow G
Acoid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine B
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2B Cons., 4R 4R, Cons. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, NX, S
Wool Scarlet 6R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diaemine Fast Yellow T
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct B & 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 7R
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R

Union Orange Brown G
Union Orange R

Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown B
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan B
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown B

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Though Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, no bad consequences from use of any irregularity of the System if timely dose is administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from Martin, Chemist, SOUTHALL, ENGLAND.

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British and Keen as New, As 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1 each WILKINSON'S RAZORS Rs. 7 each. BUTLER'S KEEN BRAND RAZORS Rs. 6 each. Sheffield made hard-tempered steel razors 4 hollow-ground Rs. 3 each Full Hollowground, Rs 5-8-0 each, all Post Free. HAIR CLIPPERS, sharpened, Toilet Re. 1-4, Horse Rs. 2-8-0 each Scissor cleaned and reset. MATHEWS & Co. 85, Medows Street, (Opp Cornagilia) Bombay

EDINBURGH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

SIR J. C. BOSE'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The Inaugural Address of the Edinburgh Indian Association was delivered by Professor Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose on Monday, the 23rd February, at 8-30 p.m. in the Association Halls, 11 George Square. The Hall was crowded, more than 200 people being present. Mr. V. K. Parama Nayagam, the President, took the chair. Among the distinguished visitors present were Prof. J. C. and Lady Bose, Prof. Rees, Prof. Stebbing, Prof. Miller, Prof. Stuart and others.

The proceedings began with the singing of 'Bande Mataram." Mr Parama Nayagam in introducing the lecturer said that it has been their singular fortune that their Inaugural Address should be delivered by one who is respected and revered by the whole of India and all the Scientific World, not only for his scientific attainments, but also for the unostentatious and unassuming way by which Sir Jagadis has enriched the world knowledge of science.

After giving a short review of Sir Jagadis' life's work, the President remarked that Sir Jagadis' personality, his discoveries and his utterances all these have opened up new vistas and have added fresh lustre to the ancient land to which he belongs. It was India which first preached the ideal of universe, and it was to interpret this ancient message of India, this message of unity amidst apparent diversity that Sir Jagadis has striven all his life time. Until and unless the truth of this message is realized the ideal of "Peace on earth and Good-will towards mankind" will be futile.

The President then called upon Sir Jagadis to deliver the Inaugural Address.

Prof. Sir Jagadis Chandras Bose on rising said that he did not deserve even a hundredth part of all what the President has said about him.

He began his address by referring to the historic journey of Jivaka, the Physician of Budha, making his way from Bengal to the ancient University of Taxilla in search of knowledge. This was some twenty-five hundred years ago, Sir Jagadis said and to-day they find another pilgrim of the same nati of Jivaka travelling round the world in quest of knowledge. He laid emphasis on the fact that knowledge was not the exclusive property of any one man or nation and that it had no geographical limitations. The only ideal which could bring solace to all the peoples of the earth lies not in seeking out our differences but in trying to find out in what essentials we do agree—classification was necessary but that was done for convenience. He said that there is nothing in the highest which is not found in the lowest and that there is nothing in the lowest which could not be traced to the highest. In spite of all the differences of sex, colour, religion, etc., Sir Jagadis maintained that man was the counterpart of the All Highest and therefore there cannot be any fundamental difference between the several nations of the world. He exhorted all his countrymen present to sink all personal differences and to work in harmony to attain all that is highest and noblest in this universe. It is with this spirit that he has worked all his life time and it is with this spirit that he will continue to work.

A hearty vote of thanks was proposed to the learned lecturer by the Honorary Secretary and the proceedings came to a close with the singing of "Bande Mataran."

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th Mar. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.792	Inches
Temperature of Air	81.4	Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.3	,,
Dew Point	72.8	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.751	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	0.0	,,
Maximum temparature of Air	87.7	,,
Minimum do. do.	75.9	,,
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,W,WSW.	
Movement of Wind	91 Miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the coming week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water in all Primed Book:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth. on Still.	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in	Mar.	h.	m	ft.	in
Mon.	29	m	6	44	24 5	29	m	1 35	10	8
			8	9a	26 3			1 13a	10	11
Tues	30	m	8	16	25 1	30	m	2 35	18	3
			9	7a	26 11			2 28a	18	10
Wed.	31	m	2	18	28 4	31	m	7 28	17	11
	Apl		2	5a	28 5	Apl.		7 56a	14	8
Thu.	1	m	10	12	27 2	1	m	4 5	16	9
			10	28a	27 10			4 14a	17	3
Fri	2	m	10	52	13 7	2	m	4 38	2	5
			11	3a	13 8			4 49a	3	6
Sat.	3	m	11	31	28 4	3	m	5 12	15	7
			11	34a	27 11			5 29a	17	2
Sun.	4	m	0	7a	28 6	4		5 42	15	4
								6 0a	17	5

Mar.	29 (Monday)	Sunrise	6h. 37m.	Sunset.	6h. 52m.
,,	30 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 36m.	,,	6h. 52m.
,,	31 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 33m.	,,	6h. 53m.
April	1 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 33m.	,,	6h. 53m.
,,	2 (Friday)	,,	6h. 33m.	,,	6h. 53m.
,,	3 (Saturday)	,,	6h. 32m	,,	6h. 53m.
,,	4 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 31m.	,,	6h. 53m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	5d.	2h.	42-6m. a.m.
Last Quarter	12d.	11h.	27-4m. p.m.
New Moon	20d.	4h.	25-8m. p.m.
First Quarter	27d.	0h.	15-1m. p.m.

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BENARES Cantt.

POONA SARVAJANIK SABHA.

GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, March, 24.

The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha celebrated its Jubilee on the completion of fifty years of political life and work. The Sabha is the oldest political institution in India, being established in 1870. The Sabha owns a big massive building which was gaily decorated for the occasion and it assumed a grave imposing appearance. On the 21st the Sabha held its annual general meeting when the report and accounts of last year were adopted. New Office bearers with Lokamanya Tilak as president Prof. Paranjpye, R. P., and Mr. Karandikar as vice-presidents, and Messrs. Bhopatkar and Gokhale as Secretaries were elected. In the evening Raosahib Sane of Barshi delivered an address Mr. Kelkar presiding Rao Saheb Sane said the Sabha was established in 1870 with membership on elective basis by the late Mr. Ganesh Vasudeva Joshi and others. Justice Ranade was the inspiring soul. The quarterly journal of the Sahba wielded great political influence. The Sabha offered one lakh of rupees for the defence of Malharrao Gaikwad of Baroda. It ventilated grievances. Then Government took it ill and Justice Ranade and the Sabha came to be in the bad books of Government. He narrated many instances of how Ranade was watched and persecuted by the C. I. D. The Sabha called the first session of the National Congress to Poona but Cholera prevented it sitting. He declared the new Reforms to be one anna in the rupee but advised all to make the Reforms a success.

Mr. Kelkar laid great stress on educative work and thanked Rao Saheb Sane as the oldest member.

On the 22nd Pansupari was given to the members and sympathisers. Mr. Bhopatkar gave a detailed history of the Sabha and emphasised on the importance of work done.

Mr. Khadilkar, president emphasised the necessity for a library and funds.

On the 23rd Prof. Paranjpye delivered a stirring address on the present situation. Rao Bahadur Vaidya unveiled the oil painting of Justice Ranade presented to the Sabha by Shrimati Ramabhai Ranade and eulogised his great services. Mr. Gokhale, Secretary thanked all and appealed all to co-operate in the educating work.

ENHANCED RENT IN CALCUTTA.

A PROTEST MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 26.

A mass meeting of residents of Calcutta was held this afternoon at Dalhousie Institute to protest against enhanced house rents. Kumar Manindra Chandra Sinha, presiding. Mr. H. W. B. Moreno read the suggestions made by the Rent Committee on the draft Rent Bill. The Committee suggested that the proposed Act should be made operative for five instead of three years and that the standard rent should be fixed at the rate in force in 1918 and not 1919. The Committee welcome the clause in the Bill disallowing the taking of royalty and suggest the Controller of Rents should be assisted by two assessors, one representing the landlords and the other the tenants. Resolutions were adopted accepting the suggestions made by the Rent Committee and urging their embodiment in the Rent Act.

CALCUTTA RENT BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S AMENDMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

There was a short meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council this morning, his Excellency the Governor presiding. An important business of the meeting was the presentation by the Maharaja of Burdwan of the Select Committee's report on the Calcutta Rent Bill. The report was not unanimous. There were four minutes of disent, 3 in favour of the Landlords and one on behalf of the tenants. In all there are about half a dozen important changes made in the Bill by the Select Committee, changes which are more or less favourable to the landlords. Following the Bombay Act of 1918 and the English Act of 1919, an increase of ten per cent over the rents of 1st April 1919 has now been allowed. Another important change made is the substitution of civil liability for criminal liability in the case of landlords who exacted any sum from the tenant in excess of the standard rent.

The original Bill provided for the complete stopping of salami or bonuses. The Select Committee has relaxed this a little by providing that where the premises are going to be let out on long lease, for the purpose of development, by building or rebuilding, landlords may receive premium or bonuses. One important change in favour of the tenants made by the Select Committee is that rooms in hotels, boarding and lodging homes, are included under the operation of the Act.

The Maharaja of Burdawan in presenting the report said that the Bill as now amended by the Select Committee was a very fair one from the point of view of the landlords and tenants and appealed to the Council to pass the Bill without further alterations when it came before the Council for final discussion on April 7.

The following name of a British Officer appears in the latest Casuality list:—Wounded, Indian Army Lt. W. B. Farrar.

An Allahabad, message says:—The Central Office of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association will be removed from Allahabad to Bombay next month from where Lt. Colonel Gidney President of the Association for India and Burma will guide the affairs with a new Executive Committee.

GYMKHANA HOCKEY.

A WIN AND A LOSS.

The Bombay Gymkhana Hockey Club had a full side out against the Empress Sporting Hockey Club on Saturday and won by 4 goals to nil, H. Macdonell, T. S. Price and W. Spielman (2) scoring the goals. On the Gymkhana side was a player who had appeared for Ireland in International Hockey.

On Sunday the Bombay Gymkhana with a very much weakened side found the Lusitanians for too strong for them, the visitors winning by 3 goals to nil, The Lusitanians played a well defined game in which combination was a salient feature. Johnny D'Souza seemed as good as ever.

It was noticed that the Aga Khan Hockey stands are being erected and most of the Lusitanian players were surprised that so many clubs as thirty-eight had entered this year.

BOGEY GOLF CAMPETITION.

D. HARRINGTON THE WINNER.

An interesting Golf competition was decided on Sunday over the Royal Bombay Golf Club's course, the members playing against the mythical "Colonel Bogey". There were twenty players who entered for the prize the winner being Mr. D. Harrington who finished "1 up" on othe Colonel. The winner received six strokes of a handicap on "perfect golf", a stroke at the third, fourth, seventh, eleventh, twelfth and fifteenth holes, but the stroke came into use only at the third, fourth and fifteenth holes when he holed out at bogey—5, 6, and 5 respectively. He took the third, fourth, fifteenth and seventeenth holes, lost the fifth, seventh, and fourteenth and halved the first, second, sixth, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth sixteen and eighteenth. His card was:—

Outward ..... 4 4 5 6 4 5 8 4 4 eq. 44.

Homeward ... 4 4 6 7 4 5 5 3 4 eq. 42.

OLYMPIC GAMES 1920.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I should be very pleased if you would kindly find a space in your paper for the following particulars, re the Indian Olympic Association and the above Games.

According to the latest progress report issued, the Association now numbers about 1,600 members, which is by no means as good as it might be. The present progress is slow, although it is steadily accelerating. As to our funds, well, we require at least two lakhs towards which we have at present Rs. 6,400, consequently this means hard work.

The question arises "Will the Government of our Country, the Rulers of our Provinces and States, our Princes, Sardars, and members of the Aristocrary lend us a helping hand just at the start to enable India to fairly stand the competition of these International Games?"

After once we get the necessary momentum we require no extraneous help on our way to the goal we aim at.

Our work of educating public opinion is progressing satisfactorily under the able direction of Prof. T. B. Hardiker, our enthusiastic secretary in charge of propaganda work.

It is gratifying to know that a strong centre is now established in Calcutta, under the presidentship of Dr. Moreno with Mr. N. Ahmed as Secretary. We have just received a communication from Jubbulpore stating that a branch for the C. P. and Berar is formed, and the work begun.

Correspondence is going on about the formation of a branch in the U. P. and it is most likely that one will be formed before the end of this month.

We have heard much about the Dassarah Exhibition Sports at Mysore, and Football and other sporting activities in Madras Presidency. We do not think that our brethren from these parts will lag behind when the time comes for competing with other Nations on the athletic field. High class performances in the four corners of our home are of no use to our Motherland if we fail to assist her to establish her prestige in International Events.

Let us see how the sportsmen of these and other Provinces will stand the present crucial test.—Yours, etc.

A. S. KISHPATRICK,
English Press Correspondent,
Indian Olympic Association.

Poona, 23rd March, 1920.

BOMBAY WORKMEN.

WANT OPEN INQUIRY INTO RECENT STRIKES.

On the 23rd instant a crowded meeting of work men was held at Dadar under the auspices of Bombay Labour Union, Mr. Dattatray Govind Pandit presiding. The following resolutions were passed:—

"That this meeting protests against the high handed deportation of Messrs. Pyarilal, Shewlal and Rajoolal by Mr. Crawford, Political Agent, Rajnandgadu State on account of their establishing a Workmen's League in the Rajnandgadu State and requests the Viceroy to intervene and have the deportation order cancelled. It views with indignation the order of Mr. Crawford in which he characterises the League of Workmen as not needed in the interests of the Raj inasmuch as it must cause friction and unrest." (The deportation order is already cancelled.)

"This meeting urges upon the Viceroy to institute an open inquiry into the recent strikes and military firing at Bombay, Sholapur and Jamshedpur and pending such inquiry to release all the arrested and convicted mill hands and workmen in the above towns."

"This meeting protests against the firing on the innocent labourers in Fiji and requests the Government of India to secure justice for the strikers."

"This meeting protests against the proposed Indian Labourers' Bill just introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council and begs the Viceroy to order its withdrawal."

"This meeting urges upon all Labour Leagues and public bodies in India to pass similar resolutions."

KANARA NEWS.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

(From a Correspondent.)

Though it is more than a fornight since it began, the Railway strike at Hubli is still continuing. The Commissioner, S.D., has come and gone leaving the strikers where they were. The offer of the Taluka Mamlatdar to intervene in the matter has, I am told, been haughtily refused by the Railway authorities. Government have of course, taken their usual precautionary measures against disorder by picketing the town with the military, but the strikers have been, at every step, proving by their conduct that those measures were absolutely unnecessary and will never be needed, at least at Hubli. A high Government official, who recently visited the place is said to have declared that he never in all his life had seen such a "quiet lot" of strikers anywhere else in the world. As to the justice of the strikers' demands both the Government and the people are fairly unanimous in their opinions. No honest man can condemn any of them as insober or irresponsible. The men who number more than three thousand and who until the present strike were treated practically like machines and were content to be treated as such are now demanding (1) that they should be given an increase of 60 per cent. in the wages both of the piece-workers as well as of the time-workers; (2) that the system of sick and casual leaves should be introduced; (3) that free primary schools and libraries should be established for the special benefit of the labourers and their children; (4) that Indian labourers should have equal opportunities with them European brethren in rising to the post of foreman; (5) and that holidays should be considered as working days with regard to their payments. A few days the Agent of the M. and S. M. Railway, had gone down to Hubli to make enquiries on the spot. When he arrived on the Hubli platform the strikers' leaders went to him with garlands and bouquets, but he refused to see them at all, much less allow them to discuss their grievances with him. Despite this insult, the poor strikers then approached his bungalow and requested an interview. This time he condescended to see them but on one condition viz., that the strikers should come without their legal counsellors. It seems incredible, but I shall be glad to be contradicted in this statement. I may mention that the Hubli strike is the first of its kind since the Railway workshop was established there 35 years ago.

KANARESE AT THE UNIVERSITY.

The language of the Kanarese piece for translation set at the Matriculation Examinations has been a recurring annual grievance of the candidates almost since the Inception of the University in this presidency. This year's piece was par cularly hopeless. It is doubtful if the candidates could even make any sense out of it during their alloted period of 3 hours, much less translate it into sensible English. The Marathi and the Gujarathi pieces are alright; and if the Kanarese piece is a muddle it is clearly due to the neligence of the University in the matter of procuring the services of a really capable translator for the purpose. Let us hope this will be the last sorry exhibition of its kind in the history of this examination. A repetition will be intolerable.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Rao Saheb Kishnarao Valvekar is certainly to be congratulated on the success of the Taluka Co-operative Conference recently held at Hubli. As educating mediums these conferences have an immense value and it is certainly a pity that our honorary workers are not exerting themselves as extensively in this direction as one would wish them to do. There were 13 resolutions passed at the conference and though I cannot agree wholeheartedly with all, I do not see any reason why a great majority of them should not find an immediate acceptance in practice. It is, however, gratifying to note that the Hubli society has, as in other matters, maintained its lead here also by anticipating the 5th and the 6th resolutions by opening co-operative stores at Hubli and by becoming a member of the wholesale stores in Bombay. Rao Saheb Krishnarao is one of the directors of the wholesale stores. There are 76 villages in the Hubli Taluka out of which 56 villages are boasting to-day of their own separate societies. That is indeed no mean reflection on the activities of the Urban Society at Hubli and its workers.

DEATH OF A KANARESE POET.

I extremely regret to notice the death of Mr. Balacharya Sakkari alias Shantakavi, who passed away at Hubli last week. We knew him mainly as a poet and a playwright. Though his style was rather archaic in its character, especially at the beginning, he had improved it a great deal in recent times and if he had been spared to us a few years more I have no doubt he would have produced something that could win him a permanent place among the founders of the modern Kanarese language. His poetical abilities were certainly great; but as I have already said they were of an archaic type. He failed to grasp the modern spirit either in his diction or in his thought. He never tried long poems; he could not, perhaps. He was a great enthusiast in the matter of creating a United Karnataka and since a few years before his death he had practically dedicated the whole of his remaining life to the materialisation of that idea. He was a keen propagandist. He had latterly taken to the platform and much of the activity and enthusiasm that meets us to-day in Karnataka is certainly due to his silent and unassuming labours. In his death Karnataka will miss one of her most sincere, most enthusiastic and most capable sons.

The total approximate gross earnings of State railways from the 1st April 1919 to the 18th March 1920 are more by Rs. 17,149,397 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1917-19.

PATNA LETTER.

ALL-INDIA HINDI CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

March, 22.

A few days hence and Patna will have the privilege of holding the tenth session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sanmelan under the presidentship of Rai Bahadur Pandit Bishnu Dutt Shukul, the ex-member of the Imperial Legislative Council. The Reception Committee is busy preparing for the same and it is hoped that through the exertions of some of the young patriots of the town who are working so hard for its success, everything will be complete by the first of April next. The Sanmelan comes off on the 2nd and will continue its sittings till the 4th. An exhibition of old Hindi and Sanskrit books, mostly written on Talpatra, and of other archaeological remains concerning Hindi will also be held along with it. The importance of such an exhibition and the benefits to be derived therefrom cannot too well be exaggerated. The first exhibition of the kind was held at Bhagalpore, along with the fourth session of the Hindi Sahitya Sanmelan. Since then it has become a feature with almost all the sessions of the Sanmelan. So Behar may very well lay claim to the credit of inaugurating such a useful institution, and making it a special feature of the Sanmelan. It, no doubt, means an enormous trouble and expense to the Reception Committee. The Committee here, in the beginning had to face very great difficulties, well nigh bordering on disappointment. But thanks to the exertions and perseverance of the Secretaries of the Exhibition Sub-Committee a very large number of valuable exhibits have already been obtained from different places of Behar and the United Provinces, and it is hoped that the exhibition will be a grand thing indeed.

The number of the members of the Reception Committee has already gone up to about 350. A very large number of delegates from other places of Behar is expected. But I am doubtful about the number of delegates from outside Behar, because it seems, this bane of party spirit has not left the sacred field of literature too. From letters received and talks heard it appears that some of the members of the Kashi Nagari Pracharini Sabha, the greatest institution of the kind, which has done so much for the spread of Hindi is very much opposed to the election of Rai Bahadur Pandit Bishnu Dutt Shukul. Not only that. A letter very recently received from a very prominent and influential member of that Institution, conveys a threat that they would also persuade many others also from attending the Conference on the ground that the Sanmelani instead of being a Sahitya (Liberary) Sanmelan, has degenerated into something else. Can narrow-mindedness go further than this? But a word to him. He, and as a matter of fact, every lover of Hindi language and literature, who wants to make Hindi the Lingua franca a common language for India, must bear in mind that there are two fold functions which the sanmelan and its executive committee are called upon to perform; the first is one of propaganda and the second is a literary one, to devise ways and means for the spread of Hindi language and also for enriching the literature. Unseless they make a sharp distinction between the two, and re-model their conference likewise. I must say that the Sanmelan will loose much of its usefulness and charm, and the enormous sum of money that is spent over it will be nothing short of waste. Up till now the Sanmelan, has been laying much stress on its first function, ignoring to some extent its second one. Now is the time to re-model it on the lines of the Bengalee Literary Conference or some such other line. Let then the first day of the Sanmelan be set apart for the full meeting of all the delegates, discussing and devising ways and means for the spread of work, presided over by a prominent and an influential man in the country because for that a man of all-India fame is absolutely necessary. Then the Conference should break up into different sections e.g., Literary, Historical, Philosophical, Mathemetical, Scientific and so on, presided over by veteran scholars learned in different subjects, discussing solely how to enrich the Hindi literature with books on different subjects.

Jamshedpore Strike.

Like the other provinces of India Behar too is not free from the great problem, which is agitating the minds of the great industrialists and the well-wishers of the country. The contagion of strike has been very quick in travelling from far off Bombay and Madras and Behar too has seen two of the greatest and longest strikes in two of the biggest workshops of the country during the last few months. The strike in the E. I. R. workshops at Jamalpore had lasted for about a month and a half, while the strike in the Tata Iron and Steel Workshop at Jamshedpore, which, only a few days ago, fortunately through the intervention of Sir Dorab Tata and other directors, happily came to an end, will ever remain as a painful impression on the public mind. It is rather curious that although for more than three weeks the strike lasted not a single director made his appearance on the scene of the trouble and it was only after there were actually some casualities as a result of firing that Sir Dorab Tata with some other directors went to Jamshedpore. The directors are all Indian patriots and the strikers too were Indians. Why should they have left the serious situation in the hands of European officers passes one's comprehension. Their going there earlier would have saved very easily the catastrophe as it has actually proved now. However that may be, it must also be confessed to the shame and disgrace of entire Behar that the attitude of complete indifference of some of the gentlemen of Behar who pose themselves as leaders of the province, and their lacking in their duties towards their poor brethren at Jamshedpore will long remain as a great blot on their public career. Does it not throw a great discredit on them that while Messrs. Chakravarti, Sen and Haldar should go to Jamshedpore, all the way from Calcutta to look after and safeguard the rights of the strikers, the Beharee leaders should be rolling in their arm-chairs, pouring over the pages of voluminous briefs.

The Khilafat Day.

The Second Khilafat day on the 19th was very strictly observed here all the shops from new Patna right up to the Patna city were closed. A very huge meeting attended by about ten to fifteen thousand people, was held, presided over by Mr. Sayed Hasan Imam. But to the great credit of the citizens of Patna it must be said that the crowd was all the time perfectly orderly. Fortunately we have got a very tactful and sympathetic magistrate in Mr. Dain, through whose intervention there was not in the least any show of police or anything of the kind. It is proof positive of the fact that the masses are being very rapidly trained to the principles, of Satyagraha and self-control. Let the officials note this fact carefully.

HUBLI AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(From a Correspondent.)

The presence of a stranger is generally very stimulating, and the arrival of Mr. Shinde in Hubli was taken advantage of to re-awaken the interest of the Hubli public in the question of free and compulsory education. A public meeting of the citizens of Hubli was called by the President of the Municipality in the Municipal Hall on the 14th of February last to consider the feasibility of the introduction of free and compulsory education within Hubli Municipal limits under the provisions of the Patel Act. The urgent need of primary education for all children of school-going age was unanimously admitted and a committee of the leading educationists and others interested in the question was appointed to prepare and submit a practical scheme of compulsory education that could be adopted by the Hubli Municipality.

Several meetings of the committee have been held in which all aspects of the question have been thoroughly discussed from a practical point of view the committee are ready with their report, which will soon be submitted to the Municipality. The committee are emphatically of opinion that the principle of compulsion should be extended to both sexes simultaneously without any distinction.

The committee have collected the necessary facts and figures and from these they have come to the conclusion that out of the total school-going population of Hubli which has been computed at 9210, taking 15 per cent. of the total population, 5,473 are already under instruction. Thus 3,737 children are to be provided for. But as some of the Municipal schools and private schools are not at present full to the limit of their capacity, some 1,700 children of school-going age can be brought under compulsion within the present expense only. It has been shown that to do this, the Municipality will have to incur an additional expense of Rs. 30,000 of which the Government will bear half.

The Committee have also considered the shift system proposed in Poona by which two shifts of students can be given instruction in the same building and with the same staff. The teachers have to do extra work for two hours more, i.e., 3½ hours in the morning and 3½ hours in the afternoon. For this additional work they are to get extra remuneration. The figures worked out show that the Municipality will have to incur an additional expenditure of Rs. 11,000 per annum, the Government bearing half the cost.

An alternative to this scheme has also been considered which provides for the maintenance of ten central schools working full time as at present and the other schools required for bringing the whole school-going population under compulsion are to be worked on the shift system, morning and evening. By this system the children of the labouring classes would be under compulsion for half the day only and would be able to help the family by earning during the other half of the day as they are supposed to do at present. This proposal would mean an additional expenditure of Rs. 9,000 only for the Municipality.

The third and last alternative suggested and approved by the committee proposes that all the present schools should remain as they are and only shift system schools should be started in addition to bring all children of school-going age under compulsion. This would cost the Municipality only Rs. 10,000 in addition to their present expense and would satisfy all parties.

All these schemes assume that the necessary school buildings are to be hired. Building schemes may be undertaken by the Municipality at a later stage by securing grant and loans from Government, which may be repaid out of the rent expenses shown in the above schemes which may then be saved.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 29th March 1920 was 30.064 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively above or below 80 deg. F. In case of aneroid barometers temperature correction is needed at comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 14 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

The total plague mortality in India during the week ending 13th March stood at 5,439 against 7,298 cases. The Provincial figures are:—Bombay Presidency 307, Madras Presidency 122, Bengal Presidency 2, Bihar and Orissa 1,102, United Provinces 1,590, Punjab 249, Burma 310, Central Provinces 528, Mysore State 69, Hyderabad State 875, Central India 284, and North-West Frontier Province 1.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

"Sangit Saubhadra" by Gandharva Natak Mandali at Ripon Theatre, Grant Road, to make a suitable presentation to their Musician and Actor, Mr. Narayanrao (alias) Bal Gandharva.

THURSDAY, April 1.

Prize distribution of Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' School at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) on the School premises. H. E. Lady Lloyd to preside.

SATURDAY, April 3.

Mrs. Besant's public lecture on "Uplift of India" at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

MONDAY, March 29.

Mails for Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. Bangola via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

With effect from Thursday the 1st April, 1920, the following timings of B. B. and C. I. Mail and Express trains are announced:

	Bombay. Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	17
Gujarat Mail	9 0	20 15
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore).	13 15	21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	8 0	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express...	7 10	21 45

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The public lecture which was to be held under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association, to-day, has been postponed.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel J. S. McNeill V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I.D.F.) will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE,

A public Theosophical Lecture will be given by Mrs. Annie Besant at the Excelsior Theatre at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) on Friday next on "Nature of Sacrifice". Sir N. G. Chandavarkar will preside

DADAR HOME RULERS' CLUB.

On Thursday (1st April), a special programme of Prof. Shellar's Royal Circus has been arranged in aid of the Dadar Home Rulers' Club and the Utsava Mandala at 9-30 p.m.

PASSPORT OFFICE TO BE CLOSED

The Passport Office will be closed for the Easter Holidays on Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday next, the 2nd to 5th April inclusive.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in Bombay on Sunday was 101 as against 192 on the corresponding day of last year and 117 on that of 1918. One attack and one death from plague. 2 attacks and 2 deaths from small-pox and 4 attacks and 5 deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported.

FAR EAST CABLE DELAYS.

The Superintendent Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. Ltd. Madras notifies the following delays on cablegrams:—

India to Australia—Full rate 19 hours; Deferred 20 hours.

Australia to India—Full rate 45½ hours; Deferred 45½ hours.

TEMPRANCE MEETING.

Mr. Robert A. Woods of Boston (U.S.A.) will deliver a lecture on "Social Work and Nation-building" in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaon, at 6-15 p.m. under the auspices of the Social Service League.

PEOPLE'S BANK LAHORE.

We are asked to invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement appearing elsewhere regarding the declaration of a dividend to the Creditors of 3 annas in the rupee towards interest in the People's Bank of India, Ltd., (in liquidation) Lahore payable on and after the 1st of April 1920. As the liquidation proceedings will shortly be closed, the Creditors would do well to receive their dividends immediately.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA LAWN TENNIS.

In the Man's Finals' Singles Handicap M. Fox beat R. H. Wild, 7—5, 6—1.

In the Mixed Doubles Handicap Mr. and Mrs. Anstey beat Mrs. Mathews and E. Annett, 6—3, 3—4.

There will be a Men's Doubles final tomorrow between P. Johnson and Sherwood v. Kibblewhite and Pender, at 5-15 p.m.

CHRISTIAN WOMEN WORKERS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Christian Women-Workers' Union, a meeting was held last evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall. In the absence of Dr. Harold Mann, Mr. A. H. S. Aston presided.

Mr. Aston in his opening remarks observed that his experience as a Magistrate was that there were few things which tended so much to crimes as drinking. All the grave offences in the world were increased by drink. He remembered cases not only of rash driving and disorderly behaviour, but of thefts and other serious offences which were the consequence of drink only. Most of the criminals were good people when sober. They take drink and commit the offences.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar then moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting welcomes and rejoices at the enormous and unprecedented growth of public interest in all lands and among all peoples, in questions affecting social, personal and family life, and at the efforts made in many directions to remedy the existing social evils so as to promote the moral well-being and economic efficiency of nations by (1) drastic measures against the devastating evil of intoxicating drinks and drugs, (2) the uprooting of the causes which lead to social and individual impurity by the degradation of women and its attendant effects of disease and misery, and (3) union among men and women of goodwill of all races and creeds in the common cause of healing the broken world and building up a new civilisation based upon freedom, righteousness and love."

Mr. A. R. Robinson seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

MR. ROBERT WOODS.

Mr. Robert Woods, a social worker from Boston, U.S.A., then addressing the meeting said he was a member on the Boston Commission which granted liquor license and thus was able to study the question personally. He then explained to the audience how the State provision in America was introduced, how it was worked and what effect it produced. He said before the State Provision was passed the wife was afraid of the husband, who used to return home angry and dejected with an empty pocket, but after the Provision was passed he came home happy and gay with money in the pocket and a doll for the baby. He said now the State Provision was applied not only to big cities alone but even to the smallest village, and it was made a success by the sons of those women who started the movement some 50 or 60 years ago.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings and the audience dispersed after the singing of the National Anthem.

SESSIONS COURT.

MOCHI WOMAN SENTENCED.

ON CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

King-Emperor ..... Complainant

vs.

(1) Jankibai, (2) Vithal Ganoo, (3) Pandu Rama, (4) Bali Vishram, (5) Luxaman Babajee ..... Accused.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

The first accused was charged with committing bigamy by marrying accused No. 2 in the life-time of her first husband, while accused Nos. 2 to 5 were charged with abetment of the said offence.

Mr. H. P. Dastur appeared for the Crown. Mr. H. Talchekar appeared for accused 1, 3, 4 and 5. Dr. P. N. Daruvala appeared for No. 2.

The first accused was married to her first husband about 15 years ago. Their married life did not turn out a happy one and the first accused deserted her husband and lived with another man till his death. After the death of her paramour she came to Bombay and went to live with her brother, accused No. 4, but he refused to receive her in his house. She thereupon convened a meeting of her caste and asked the caste's permission to re-marry No. 5, who is the Patel of the caste, in July last. The woman was given permission to re-marry and Rs. 60 were set apart to be paid to the first husband. The caste people offered the money to the first husband, but he refused to take it. No. 5 then saw the priest and asked him to marry No. 1 to No. 2. The second accused was accordingly married to No. 1 by mohtaj. At that time Nos. 3 and 4 were present.

The defence was that the parties were all Mochis by caste and according to the custom prevailing amongst them the Panch could give a divorce to the wife and she could remarry after that.

The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty against No. 1 on the charge of bigamy, but strongly recommended her to mercy. They also brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty on the charge of abetment against accused ... 2 and 5 with the same recommendation, while accused Nos. 3 and 4 were found not guilty.

His Lordship accepted the verdict and sentenced No. 1 to 15 days' simple imprisonment, and Nos. 2 and 5 to 7 days' simple imprisonment. Nos. 3 to 4 were discharged.

UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Senate has to consider two very important propositions in to-days Sessions. The one is the affiliation of the Society's College at Dharwar from June 1920 and another is the introduction of Vernaculars in the curriculum of the B. A. Examination.

The first of these propositions stands there as a result of a very rapid development of secondary education and a consequent increased demand for higher education in the Karnatak. During the last four years Karnatak candidates for the Matriculation have doubled and the number of High Schools has gone up from 12 to 17. It is but fit that these signs of an educational revival in the province should make themselves more conspicuous in th eefforts of an educational body like the Karnatak Education Society of Dharwar to open an additional college to supply the neds of higher education.

The existing Government College was opened in 1917 and the rush of students was such that in 1918. 42 students were actually refused admission. At present in spite of the Government College there are 336 Karnatic students in the different Colleges outside the Karnatak. It is obvious that such a large number has to go out to distant places and congested areas like Bombay. They are going out because they have no facilities nearer home. Dharwar is well-known for its bracing climate and is manifestly a good educational centre in the Karnatak. So it is hoped that the Senate would affiliate the college and thus provide for the advancement of higher education in a province which was up till recently but a "dark province." The Government College also, it is heard, is soon to be a First Grade College and between these two Colleges, it may be hoped, all the needs for higher education in the immediate future at least, would be provided within the bounds of the province itself. These institutions would be working in a spirit of healthy rivalry and emulation and ultimately tend to the benefit of the Karnatak.

The second question is as important. Really it is a wonder how this anomalous state of things has been so long there how these vernaculars, notwithstanding their being admitted in the M. A. curriculum have been debarred from the B.A. Course. The vernaculars in question have a distinct heritage of a thousand years or more and they are the mother tongue of millions of people. The fact that they were admitted in the M.A., course shows that the University have recognised the status of those languages. But their being debarred from the B. A. Course seems to have been one of the most unfortunate circumstances. We may hope that the Senate would unmistakably show its love for higher education and for the living vernaculars by voting for both these proposals.—Yours etc.

EDUCATION.

COUNCIL ALLOTMENTS.

On Thursday the 25th March 1920, the amount of applications for Reverse Councils was £56,295,000 out of which £2,000,000 have been allotted as shown below:—

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Calcutta—Immediates £23,020,000; Deferreds £685,000; Total £23,705,000; Allotted £836,000.

Bombay—Immediates £29,275,000; Deferreds £2,205,000; Total £31,480,000; Allotted £1,123,000.

Madras—Immediates £350,000; Deferreds £760,000; Total £1,110,000; Allotted £41,000.

NECESSITY OF CO-OPERATION IN BOMBAY.

MR. ROTHFELD'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, Mr. Otto Rothfeld, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, delivered an address in the room of the Institute, in Medows Street, Bombay, on Saturday on "the necessity of co-operation in large industrial centres like Bombay and the importance of non-official organisations." Mr. M. A. Hydari presided.

Mr. Rothfeld at the outset asked his audience to consider the condition in which the majority of people lived in Bombay at present. They lived in houses which were crowded, congested and insanitary. The death-rate was absolutely appalling. Many people in favourable circumstances, who lived in well ventilated houses, were apt to regard the death-rate with comparative equanimity, as they thought they were not affected by it. But that was a miscalculation. However well-ventilated their houses might be and whatever efforts they might make to have clean food for themselves it was impossible to avoid the danger to which they were exposed by their insanitary surroundings. It might be asked why, if that was the case, no greater effort had been made to prevent the great mortality. It was because in India they had allowed the same industrial conditions to grow up as in Europe. Here came in the need for co-operation, not on the part of individuals but of groups of individuals to improve these conditions. The dangers resulting from them were not merely dangers of health; but they were far reaching in industrial centres like Bombay. They must lead to political unrest of the most serious character. The unrest, which Bombay had so far experienced during the recent strike, was but a mere phantom before it. What they would have to face, if these conditions continued, was the great possibility of plunging the whole of the city of Bombay in intense unrest and driving the people to take the law into their own hands. It seemed to him that short of vast changes in the legislatin, the only remedy that could be easily found to cope with the situation lay in the combination of philanthropic, helpful and hard-working persons to form co operative societies in Bombay, specially directed towards the amelioration of conditions of life in this city.

TWO PRIMARY NEEDS.

In Bombay two primary needs could be met by co-operative methods: (1) sanitary houses and (2) pure food at a reasonable price. If they supplied these two needs in Bombay, he ventured to think they would have solved for a considerable period of years all the problems of industrial unrest in the city. Therefore, the branches of co-operation to which he wished to draw attention were those that came under the head of "housing societies" and "consumers' societies." He thought public opinion in Bombay was awakened to the necessity of building societies, and the movement had received a good start; but in regard to consumers' societies so far very little had been done and a considerable amount of misunderstanding existed on the subject. Mr. Rothfeld then explained at great length the principles underlying the constitution of a consumers' society. These were that the society must admit as a member every one who wished to become its member, as the larger the number of consumers the easier it would be to sell its goods cheaply; that the profits of the society should not go to the capital, but should rather go to the consumers; and that they should not undersell their goods. In connection with these societies the great difficulty would be to find honest men and the only way to cope with it was to keep a proper control and to see that the management of the stores was efficient. Then they would have to educate their millhands and labourers and teach them self-reliance and self-help. These must be taught to them if they wanted these societies to be a success, for there was no royal road to success in co-operation. In the Bombay city and especially in their mills they must have a large number of men who had quite enough brains, capacity and education to work these societies with success.

OPPORTUNITY OF STARTING SOCIETIES.

Proceeding, Mr. Rothfeld said at the present moment in Bombay they had extraordinary opportunity of starting co operative societies. One of the results of the recent mill strikes was that the millowners had bound themselves to open cheap grain shops for their men. Now, this department, if backed by non-official helpers, was ready to come up to the millowners and make a very fair offer. Its proposal was that the millowners should not open cheap grain-shops themselves, but it would take them from their hands in return for their giving to it as a nucleus whatever amount they were going to spend upon these shops. The department asked for this nucleus in order to start co-operative societies for millhands. He thought this was a reasonable and a fair offer, and trusted that many of the millowners would be willing to accept it. If they agreed Mr. Madan and Mr. Potnis would do their best to organise these societies, and he himself would be very pleased to co-operate. But it would not be enough for these two gentlemen to organise these societies; but they must have non-official organisations in the Bombay city, who could go among the millhands and convince them that this was not a trick on the part of the millowners but these societies were for their own benefit. He said openly that the department had in many ways become too red-taped, or too officialised or too bureaucratic. He would make only one qualification, and it was that he did not for a moment admit that the red-tapism or officialism was confined to officials only. On the contrary, he had found that this tendency existed in a greater degree among many non-official organisations than in this department. He considered that state control and state aid were required for co-operation. But he did not consider that because state aid or state control was necessary, therefore it need to be officialised. He thought there had been perhaps a certain tendency towards undue officialism or red-tapism. He was anxious indeed to avoid it for himself and for the department.

GREAT PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES.

But he confessed that the practical difficulties he found were very great and he would be only too happy if those present would suggest any methods to achieve that end. He thought the Central Co-operative Institute so far had disappointed those who had helped to found it, and that if it was to be a success it required much more backing and the backing must not only be by money, but by intelligence and constant effort and by having volunteers. Personally what he felt would be the best method of dealing with the situation in the Bombay city would be to have committees centred in the Co-operative Institute which should meet once a week when each of them should give an account of the work done by it. Again, there was a tendency in Bombay for the same gentlemen to come forward in every movement, and the result was that a certain number of philanthropic and hard-working men were absolutely overburdened with work and that other people abstained from taking part thinking they should not intervene. But the would ask especially younger men to come forward as volunteers. Hundreds of young men were passing out of the University every year and it would be possible for the members of the Co-operative Institute to enlist every year such young men who had just passed their B.A. examination and get them to join a committee and give two hours a week in doing propaganda work. If they did that they would benefit the young men and also the people.

PUNJAB REPORT.

RAVEST INDICTMENT AGAINST BRITISH ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

This book is the gravest and most deliberate indictment, preferred by non-official Indians of unimpeachable character and capacity, against any British administration in India. The country owes a debt of gratitude to the Commissioners for their devoted labours. Their report is a model of logical arrangement, clear exposition and a masterly marshalling of facts which, as a rule, are left to tell their own story. A chronological summary of the principal events is the only want we have experienced in our first hasty perusal of the report. Perhaps, an index would add appreciably to the convenience of the reader. Further editions are sure to be called, and these suggestions may be borne in mind in preparing them. A word of praise is also due to the Karnatak Printing Press for the way in which it has carried out its part of the work under obvious pressure of time. We print the Commissioner's summary of their conclusions in another column. They involve several high-placed officials from his Excellency the Viceroy downwards. India is asked to await the Hunter Committee's report before passing judgment. She will do so. But she will ask Britain when the time comes to do Justice. India will not ask for revenge. She will not even ask that the men who, in infatuation of power, might be held to have killed, wounded and, worse than both, humiliated her children, should be made to suffer in person or property She will only ask that they may no longer pollute her by their presence.

A far hour shall wreak
The deep prophetic fulness of her woes
And pile up on their heads the mountain of her curse:
That curse shall be Forgiveness!

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES AND THE PUNJAB EXCESSES.

The Indian Social Reformer says:—

We have more than once referred with regret to the reticence of Christian missionaries in India, as a class, regarding the martial law excesses in the Punjab. There have, of course, been noteworthy and courageous exceptions. Speaking at the annual meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary of the Bible Society on the 1st instant on the influence of the Bible, the Rev. Dr. Macnicol said: "We are far too ready to prefer patriotism to truth, to side with our class and let wrong remain unrighted. We have far too much of the time serving spirit. That is not the spirit of the Bible, I think that those who say that we held our peace in the matter of the Punjab disorders in a way that was cowardly, have justification for their charge against us. I wonder who was in that matter on the side of Christ and of the prophets of Israel—Mr. Gandhi or we." Dr. Macnicol is one of the leaders of the new thought in missionary circles and his candid words should go a great way towards rehabilitating the religion of Christ in the minds of those who have realised in some measure the horrors of the martial law regime in the Punjab. But why have missionaries, as a class, merited Dr. Macnicol's self-accusation? It has long been in our mind that the immense organisations, educational and philanthropic, which they have established on the basis of large Government grants, may be one of the reasons. We do not say that any missionary who is at all faithful to Christ, will consciously allow such a consideration to control, much less to guide, his conduct. But human conduct is not always guided by conscious motives. There are, too, insidious, sub-conscious currents from which consciousness takes its colour. Cardinal Newman's words in one of his "Parochial and Plain Sermons" were called forth by somewhat analogous conditions. "We have taken the world's pay, and must not grudge its yoke. "Independence surely is not the church's privilege, unless hardship is her portion.'" The offer of half-a-lakh of rupees to Miss Sherwood as compensation from public funds, shows how the present system affects the official attitude to Christian missions.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE.

BEHAR GOVT'S DEFENCE.

The Behar Government have issued a long Press Communique on the Jamshedpur strike, justifying the firing at strikers on 15th March last. The message had not been complete, till the time we went to press

ENGLISH RACING.

NOTES ON LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

There were fifty two entries for the Lincolnshire Handicap, carrying 7st. 6lb. eleven declaring forfeit. The winner Parious, owned by Mr. C. Hatry is a four year old b or br colt by Earla Mor—Rappel and was in training last year. Scalwell, running second is a five year old ch c by Marcovil—Cheshire and owned by Lord Glanely, trained at Newmarket by F. B. Barling. The colt carried 7st. 11lb. and carried 11lb. more than his stable companion. Grand Fleet which was top weight of the entries, Monteith, belonging to Mr. R. B. Thornburn was not in training last year and carried 7st. 2lbs. in this race.

There have usually been large fields in this first important flat race of the year. Last year when there were only fifteen starters was the smallest number since 1898 when there were fourteen runners. In 1913 there were twenty-two, in 1914 twenty-two, in 1915, twenty-three and in 1916, twenty-two. Not one of the three placed horses ran in the last Lincolnshire.

The race is a straight mile for 1,500 sovs Scahwell will be remembered as having won the Wokingham stakes at Ascot last year and was third in the Stewards Handicap at Goodwood. Of course Lord Glanely won the Derby last year with Grand Parade.

LAWN TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLE FINAL.

Morley Fox beat R. H. Wild last evening by two straight sets at 7—5, 6—1. Fox was owing a point in every alternate game. Wild captured the first four games in hollow fashion and almost similarly Fox retaliated with four wins and from a one-sided call, the position of affairs was carried to four games all. Wild then went to 5—4 when Fox won the next three games.

The second set was not so fascinating because Fox obtained the lead and kept it. In point of fact Wild secured only the third game and that before Fox had secured an ace.

MIXED DOUBLES SEMI FINAL.

Mrs. Matthews and E. Annett were owing Mrs. Anstey and P. Anstey a stroke a game in the Mixed Doubles Handicap semi-final which proved a bigger handicap than they could stand. After taking the first three games, the married couple lost two games but went to four-two. Mrs. Matthews then won her service but Mrs. Anstey won hers and Annett lost his, the affiliated pair winning by 6—3 in twenty-five minutes.

Mrs. Matthews and Annett opened the second set by winning the first two games when Mr. and Mrs. Anstey replied with three games. Again Mrs. Matthews got the lead after two successes when her opponents went away with three games to make the set at 6—4.

AGA KHAN JUNIOR HOCKEY.

The first semi-final of the Aga Khan Junior Hockey Tournament was decided last evening on the Bombay Gymkhana ground and St. Mary's beat the Cup holders, the Byculla Educational Society's School by three goals to nil. The winners scored their first goal in the first half through Vaz and two other goals were netted in the second half. St. Xavier's and the Tutorial School fought out the remaining semi-final and the final will be played on Tuesday next, play starting at 4-15 or thereabouts.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me through your columns to announce to the public:—

That the Gokhale Education Society is at present thratened with a very serious impending calamity, since the owner of the building named Kashi Baug at C. P. Tank where New English School and Technical School—two of the Society's flourishing and extremely useful Institutions are accommodated has filed an ejectment suit in the High Court against the Society. We cannot foresee the decision of the Court, and thus we are in a most perplexing condition of suspense. This, nevertheless, is quite clear: that in any case the Society must have a building of its own as soon as possible.

There is no building in the vicinity available where we can remove for the present. The Institutions referred to above—New English School and Technical School—have reached a very high level of efficiency and public utility, and are especially useful to the poorer sections of all communities. There are more than 550 boys studying in New English School and the Technical School.

He have already secured a plot of land on lease of 99 years in Girgaum, and with all possible expediency and force we must hurry up the work of the erection of the building It is estimated that the building would cost nearly Rs. 1,50,000. We appeal most earnestly and urgently to the public to help the Society in collecting this amount as early as possible.

Otherwise the sicuation would be seriously difficult. A great deal of labour and public money is spent over bringing these two Institutions to their present stage of efficiency and usefulness; and from the report of the work it would be seen that the public money has its adequate return. If we do not possess our own building in a short time we shall have to stop the two Institutions; would it be desirable? It is needless to sing the praises of our successful working; the success is the fruit of our humble efforts backed up by public support. We are a humble band of workers wishing to devote ourselves to the service of the Motherland and desiring to undertake more and more responsible work; and we think we have clearly proved our capacity of rendering a good account of ourselves.

On my Society's behalf, and specially on behalf of all the poor children who are taking advantage of the Institutions I send my appeal to all rich and poor to try their utmost in helping the Society in collecting Rs. 1,50,000 and thus relieving the Society from a serious danger from the path of its progress.

Subscriptions may be addressed to:—

T. A. KULKARNI,
Chairman,
Gokhale Education Society.

LORD AND LADY CHELMSFORD.

LEAVE FOR GWALIOR.

Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford performed at the Kennedy Sea Face on Monday the ceremony of opening a Recreation Ground for the Girl Guides' Association of Bombay.

Mrs. Haswerton, District Commissioner, Northern Division, requested Her Excellency to declare the ground open.

Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford, declaring the Recreation Ground open, said it gave her very great pleasure to be there that afternoon and to witness the splendid spectacle presented by the various companies of girl guides in the city. She felt sure that the movement would grow very rapidly. She was delighted to hear that the Indian Company had won the David Cup. In conclusion he said she had great pleasure in declaring the ground open and hoped that the girl guides would spend many happy afternoon there. (Applause).

Her Excellency then presented the David Cup to the VI Emmanuel School Company. A march past of all the companies was then gone through.

Three cheers were then called for Her Excellency and heartily responded to.

A GARDEN PARTY.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Chelmsford attended in the afternoon a garden party given by the President and members of the Willingdon Sports Club. Her Excellency attended a Purdah party at the Willingdon Sports Club, and H. E. Lord Chelmsford lined with the President and members of the Byculla Club.

LADY CHELMSFORD VISITS SEVA SADAN

Lady Chelmsford and Lady Lloyd paid a visit yesterday to the Seva Sadan at Gamdevi where they were received by Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Dilshal Begum, Mrs. Cama, Mrs. Laud, Mrs. Dedhusti, Miss Captain, Mrs. Gokhale, Mrs. Motiwalla, Mrs. Bhanda, Mrs. Desai and Miss Engineer, the Secretary. The visitors were shown round the place and after spending some time they left.

H. E. the Viceroy, accompanied by H. E. Sir George Lloyd, visited the Pearl Mills and the Textile Mills on Monday morning. His Excellency was received at the former place by the Hon Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, and at the latter by Mr. N. N. Wadia.

H. E. the Viceroy granted interviews to the following on Monday morning:—H. H. the Aga Khan; the Chief of Jamkhandi; the Chief of Sangli; the Chief of Ramdrug; and Mr. Vijayasinghsa.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford, accompanied by the staff, left Bombay last night by a special train which started for Gwalior, from the Victoria Terminus, at 11 p.m. The departure, which was private, will be announced this morning by salute of 31 gun shots.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, Sir George Carmichael, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Messrs. Clayton and Griffith were present at the station to see their Excellencies off.

We are asked to state that the Acting Consul for France was present at the Victoria Terminus station on the arrival of the Viceroy.

ALL-INDIA KAYASTHA CONFERENCE.

The Secretary, All-India Kayastha Conference, writes—

The Conference will meet on the 3rd and 4th instant in the Refah-i-am Hall, Lucknow, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Munshi Ganga Pershad, Vakil of Mainpuri. The delegates will be accommodated in the Dharamshala of Lala Chhedi Lal at Aminabad the great city market which supplies all the necessaries of life, and care is taken to provide every comfort to the delegates. Arrangements have been made for the residence and comfort of lady delegates as well. Accommodation will be provided in the Conference Hall for Purdah ladies.

The Dharamshala is about 15 minutes' walk from the Conference Hall and conveyance is easily available. Volunteers will be ready to receive delegates at stations from the evening of the 3rd April 1920. Delegate fee (Rs. 2) will be received at the time of registration at the Hall.

HOW LONG?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly give me a small space for the following:—

In your Editorial of date I find that that the Government is linking the Indian Exchange with the London American Cross Rate, but it is very doubtfull whether the Exchange Banks are fixing their Dollar Rates for Import Drafts comparatively to Cross Rates. This can be easily understood from the following:—

On the 29th Inst. The Cross Rate between London and New York was 3.8050, and The Sterling Rate 2/4 D.D. and Dollar Rates Rs. 345 according to Cross Rate in ratio to Sterling Rate the Dollar rate ought to be only 225, i. e., a clear profit of 8.8 per cent, and if one calculated at Reverse Bill rate the profit comes to about 20 per cent.

Will any body explain how long we are going to suffer this loss as regards our Imports without any remedy or protest.—Yours, etc.

G. P. Z. A.

Bombay, March 24.

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PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, March 30, 1920.

VICARIOUS PUNISHMENT.

It will be remembered that towards the middle of last year, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, held an equiry for determining the compensation to be paid to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company for damages caused to the latter's rolling stock during the disturbances in this city on 11th April last year, in connection with the arrest of Mr. Gandhi on his way to Delhi. The amount claimed by the Company was Rs. 4,804-14-0. The report of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to Government on his findings in the enquiry has not been made known to the public. It appears, however, that he has in exercise of the power conferred upon him by Section 45 of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902, as amended by Act III of 1915, called upon the Municipal Commissioner to recover Rs. 4,552-8-0, the total amount of damages payable to the Company, from the following classes of ratepayers: Rs. 1,630-14-0 from Mahomedans in equal shares in B Ward; Rs. 1,465-7-0 from Banias in equal shares in C Ward; Rs. 1,436-3-0 from Banias in equal shares in D Ward. Pursuant to this notice from the Magistrate the Municipal Commissioner, we understand, has called upon individual Bania and Mahomedan ratepayers in the three wards to pay additional taxes with a view to recompense the Tramway Company. Now, in the first place, as we have already stated, neither have the rate-payers nor the general public any idea of the grounds on which the Magistrate has fixed the responsibility for the damage on particular classes of citizens in Bombay; nor have they been informed of the exact process by which the Magistrate has decided that the levy should be on a basis of equality. The public are in the dark as to whether even in his communications to the Municipal Commissioner the Magistrate has given any inkling of his grounds and reasons for assessing the damages and fixing the responsibility on particular classes of ratepayers as he has done. We are afraid he has done nothing of the sort. He has very probably merely called upon the Municipal authorities to levy such and such amount from such and such classes of persons. It would be in the public interest to know the findings, in detail, of the Magistrate and we would ask the Corporation, as the trustees of the rights and welfare of the citizens of Bombay, to demand that the report of the Magistrate to the Government on the subject of the enquiry, should be made known to them and the public as well, before the Municipality is called upon to punish its own citizens in such an arbitrary fashion, as is suggested by the Magistrate.

The Magistrate has held the "Banias" in C and D Wards to be wholly responsible for damage done in those wards and the Mahomedans for damage done in B Ward. What are the grounds for fixing the responsibility on "Banias" The Magistrate has used the term "Banias" without mentioning any particular class of Banias. As a matter of fact only Gujerati Banias are reported to have been served with notices, while the Deccani, Marwadi and Jain Banias, who form no less important a class, are all excluded What is the reason of such an invidious distinction? And, moreover, how has it been proved that Banias were wholly responsible for the damage? The only material evidence connecting the Banias with the disturbance, was supplied by Inspector Spiers and Mr. Lucas in the course of the enquiry. How rediculously superficial are the former's notions of Banias can be seen from his statement in cross-examination by Mr. Balubhai. Inspector Spiers is reported to have said: "He could easily point out the Banias because they had peculiar features. But he could not describe what those features were like. He could point that Mr. Balubhai was a Bania. He said there were people wearing caps and clothes like Mr. Gandhi so he took them for Banias. He could not make out Kshatriyas, Brahmins, Patidars and Patels. He could point out only Banias." Mr. Lucas merely said that the damage was done "chiefly by two communities, the Banias and Mahomedans. He could not say of what particular class they were." Apparently on such flimsy evidence as this the Magistrate has proceeded to brand the "Banias" as rioters and to ask the Municipal Commissioner to punish them. Certainly, the Magistrate ought to have known that many, besides "Banias," wore caps and clothes similar to those worn by Mr Gandhi. The "Satyagraha" cap was worn by all classes of Hindus, Chitpavan Brahmins, Bhatias, Marathas, Shenvis, Jains, and so on, in addition to "Banias." Because Messrs. Spiers and Lucas could not distinguish between these classes of Hindus, are we going to punish blindly one particular class? Further, everyone knows that not merely Mahomedans, but persons belonging to other communities were also in evidence in the storm centres in B Ward, and yet the Magistrate has arbitrarily selected the Mahomedans alone for punishment. The whole procedure would be laughable in the extreme were not the matter so serious. The order of the Magistrate in this affair is reminiscent of the fancy orders of the Martial-Law authorities at Kasur, who deemed it necessary to punish "some" boys of the local school in the interests of "peace." We cannot do better than quote the incident from the report of the non-official Commission, which was published last week. We read:—

"The Headmaster of one school is supposed to have reported that his boys were gtting insubordinate and asked for Military help. The Officer Commanding, thereupon, suggested that some of the boys should be whipped. Therefore, boys from this school and another were ordered to be collected. The Headmaster was asked to select 6 boys. He selected those who were not quite high class, but who were not physically fit. The Officer Commanding, therefore, rejected these boys and asked Mr. Marsden to select others, and so a selection was made out of the boys belonging to the complaining school and another, without anyother reason than that they were bodily fitted to receive the punishment more than the others. They were whipped outside the station entrance in the presence of the other school boys. In answer to the question by Lord Hunter as to what the object was, the reply given by Mr. Marsden was that there was no particular object." (pp.-100.)

In Bombay too, somebody had evidently to be punished, that is to say, made to pay the damages to the Company and the Magistrate, in the exercise of his absolute powers under the Police Act of 1915, proceeds to pass an order fixing the responsibility on the whole class of "Banias" and Mahomedans. There is no pretence at all that the individuals who are liable to be caught in this wide net, were guilty of participation in the rioting. Indeed, some of the rate-payers who are selected for punishment were actually out of Bombay on the day in question and others like the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh and Mr. B. N. Motiwala, to quote only two instances, who are asked to pay the punitive taxes, were obviously the last persons who could be mixed up in such an affair. Persons, who habitually reside in other wards but who own some property in the disturbed wards, are also penalised. Even trustees of charitable properties have not been spared!

The iniquitousness of the whole procedure is patent on the face of it. And yet, the Municipality is powerless to protect its citizens because all voice in the matter has been denied to it under the Police Act of 1915. Unless the law is changed, the Municipality will have to pay, whatever damages are named, through the nose as it were. Even if the whole Corporation were against this unjust and odious tax, they could not ask the Assessment Department, whose whole staff is paid by them, to cease recovering the tax,—even if it cost the Municipality four times the amount to be recovered from the ratepayers. There is no appeal, whether for the victims or the Municipality against the order. In the previous Police Act (Act IV of 1902) the sanction of the Governor-in-Council was necessary before the Magistrate could require the Municipal Commissioner to leavy such taxes and also there was a provision enabling the Governor-in-Council to exempt any persons from liability to pay. Both these provisions have been removed from the Amended Act of 1915 and the sole power to order the levy and to exempt persons is vested in the Magistrate. But we would draw attention to the fact that in the present Act the provision has still been retained that the imposition of the levy by the Magistrate shall be "subject to any or special orders of the Governor-in-Council in his behalf." So far as we are aware, no such orders have been issued in the present case and we think in their absence the order of the Magistrate and consequently the Municipal notice too to the ratepayers, are null and void. Even apart from this aspect of the question, the Corporation, in deference to their own rights and dignity, ought to protest emphatically against this flagrantly unjust levy on particular classes of the citizens of Bombay. It would be a dangerous precedent for the Municipality tamely to submit to such injustice. In view of the difficulty of ascertaining the real culprits and of the certainty of punishing innocent persons, the Tramways Company would have done well to waive the claim, especially when the total damage amounted to less than Rs. 5,000. But if, on principle—which we fail to recognise—some compensation need be paid to the Company, the Magistrate could have asked the Corporation to pay it in whatever manner it chose. There was no need to introduce any invidious racial distinction in the punishment. We hope the Corporation will strongly recommend to Government the undesirability of levying the impost in the unjust and invidious manner suggested by the Magistrate.

JUNAGADH.

His Highness Mahabat Khanji will be installed to-morrow on the *gadi* of Junagadh. The fact that Junagadh is the premier State in Kathiawad and that the Nawab comes to the *gadi* after more than a decade of British administration, lends to the occasion peculiar importance and interest. The attachment of the people of Kathiawad to the person of their Rulers is proverbial and we have to congratulate the people of the Junagadh State that they have realised their cherished desire of seeing their Nawab installed on the *gadi*. Congratulations are also due to Sir George Lloyd who, as soon as this desire of the people of Junagadh was brought to his notice, lost no time in seeing that it was satisfied. The desire of the people was largely prompted by their dissatisfaction with the result and methods of the administration of the affairs of the State by Mr. Rendall. We regret the Government of Bombay did not give due consideration to the just and reasonable demand that the allegations openly made regarding the manner in which Mr. Rendall acquitted himself of the trust reposed in him should be thoroughly and impartially examined and, if untrue, disproved. We trust, however, the Nawab will make it his first concern to see that all legitimate grievances of the people are fully enquired into and removed. But the most important task to which he must immediately set himself is to make a substantial beginning in giving the people of the State a real and effective share in the administration by making it responsible to them. Junagadh is, as we have said, the premier State in Kathiawad. But it is no longer the model State. And, in these days of the birth of a new spirit when men everywhere are struggling to be free, the criterion of a model Indian State will be the extent to which responsible Government is successfully introduced and lines of development laid down so as to enable the State to take its proper place in a self-governing India. His Exalted Highness of Hyderabad has set an example by appointing a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Ali Imam to make recommendations regarding reforms in the constitution. As the head of the Premier State of Kathiawad, the Nawab may well set a similar example by inaugurating his reign with the appointment of a similar committee. If the committee is to produce a satisfactory report, it must be presided over by one who adds to experience of service in an Indian State an adequate vision of the destiny of the country. We cannot think of any one who is better fitted for the task than Sir Abbas Ali Beg. The Nawab is a young man, and like all practical young men who love their country, he has, we hope, visions of a great future for it. And if he is to prove himself to be worthy of the high position to which he has been called, he must immediately set himself to the task of helping to bring about, so far as the Junagadh State can do, the attainment of the goal towards which the latest Indian Reforms Act is but a halting beginning.

Notes of the Day.

The Premier Sees "Red".

Mr. Lloyd George who was wavering between the Tory wing and the Labour party, has finally moved to the right to take his stand as a champion of order against the radicalism of Labour. Constructive statesmanship at times when there is nothing with which to fascinate electorates. Mr. Lloyd George seems to be losing. When he was fighting for the Insurance Act, he was attacked almost in the same language in which he is anathematising the revolutionary objects ascribed to Labour, Common ownership of national industries and the evolution of a cooperative commonwealth in which all able-bodied men work and earn, and in which there is no one to exploit the toil of another, —this is the object of the Labour Party, and perhaps it is has more in common with so-called socialism than it has with the vested interests now championed by the Premier. The policy at best is one of negation; at its worst it might be one of obstruction. But that it is the one to which society must tend no sane man will dispute. Mr. Lloyd-George makes a distinction between moderate men like Mr. Henderson, Mr. Clynes and Mr. Thomas and the bulk of the Labour Party. The differences are due to methods of forcing their common programme and the differences will have vanished when Labour members are returned in a majority to Parliament.

Specious.

The speciousness of Mr. Fisher's excuse, justifying the exclusion, by the authorities in this country, of the representatives of the National Congress from the Hunter and Reforms Committees, will be patent to all unbiassed people who have been noting with concern the systematic boycott of leaders of the Nationalist Party by the authorities. This tendency on the part of the various administrations is becoming more and more pronounced as days pass by. The most flagrant illustration of the policy now in favour, has been afforded by the deliberate exclusion of Congress representatives from the Committee of the Imperial and some Legislative Councils who have been asked to consider the rules and regulations of the Reformed Councils. The Government of Bombay, we are glad to note, have not adopted this policy. The members of the Reforms Committees, so far nominated by the Governments, are more or less all violent partizans of the Montford Scheme. Mr. Fisher's justification of the attitude of the Indian bureaucracy on the ground that it is reasonable to enlist the services of men who promised sincere co-operation in working out the Reforms Act rather than of those "who denounced the Act as unacceptable and unworkable", has not even the merit of truth about it.

Carrying out the Royal Wish!

Beyond one or two individual leaders, the Nationalist Party as such has never stated that the Reforms Act is "unacceptable and unworkable." The resolution which the session of the Congress at Amritsar adopted, while asserting that the Reforms were "inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing", proceeded to declare that, pending the introduction of full Responsible Government, "this Congress trusts that, so far as possible, the people will so work the Reforms as to secure the early establishment of full Responsible Government." From this to assume that the Congress Party regards the Reforms as "unacceptable and unworkable", is sheer misrepresentation. The Hon. Pandit Malaviya, the Hon. Mr. Patel and other well-known Congress representatives in the Imperial and Provincial Councils, have never declared that the Reforms Act is "unworkable" and yet the various Governments have studiously slighted them by excluding them from the Reforms Committees. It is not the Congress Party which is fighting shy of co-operation with Government, but the Government who are deliberately shunning the proferred hand. How, in their haste, to carry the Rules through, over the heads of the public in this country, the authorities are overriding all rules of political decency, is shown in the letter of Mr. Patel to Sir William Marris, which we published on Saturday. Measures carried through packed committees, such as the authorities have devised in feverish haste, cannot command the confidence of the country and the people of this country will wholeheartedly endorse the protest of Mr. Patel against such high-handedness. For the rest, it is amazing that a responsible Minister of the Crown should be a party to a procedure which is a deliberate flouting of the Royal wish that the "New Era" should be ushered in by the officials extending the hand of co-operation and goodwill to the representatives of the people.

The Indian View.

When we wrote last on the "Bombay Government's Patronage", Major Dawson complained that our remarks were not clear to him because we did not give a list of Indian appointments for the purpose of comparison. On the particular issue that an Indian had his application rejected because the office in the Forest Department had been reserved for "natural-born British subjects", no kind of list about Indian appointments could have met our complaint that an Indian had been ruled out because he was an Indian. When irrespective of merits and qualifications, an Indian is ruled out on the ground of his birth, colour or creed, we are entitled to say that it is wrong and contrary to repeated pledges, dating from 1858. Wherever appointments are made unadvertised and without a chance for the claims of Indian competitors to be examined, Indians are, to say the least, quite in order, if they complain about racial nepotism. Europeans ought to be appointed neither on the grounds of race nor on imaginary claims to any fixed proportion of offices; they ought to be appointed, when after proper enquiry, Indians of requisite qualifications are found to be not available. That is the Indian view, and ought to be recognised as such without the bias of suspicion. Mr. Paranjpye's interpellation brought out certain facts and we had good grounds for questioning whether the appointments had been properly advertised and the applications of Indians considered. It is open to Government to give out for publication the list of Indian appointments they have made and to which reference was made. If they give the list, and along with it provide a statement as to whether the offices were old or newly-created—a rather relevant point—the facts would be instructive. Elaborate statistics may be difficult and delusive. And to serve any useful purpose, they should not provide anything similar to the excuse that in the Police, where only one European is employed, thousands of Indians are liberally entertained, may be, only as sepoys. We shall, for the sake of information, gladly publish any proper list of Indian appointments. May we suggest that, for correct comparison, the list might in the first instance, consist of Indian appointments and European appointments, above the scale of Rs, 400 per month?

Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

The late Mrs. Humphrey Ward was widely read in her time, but she was by no means a genius. She was a model of the respectable author whose stories are full of unexceptionable people who never speak a vulgar word or say a startling thing. Prime ministers, politicians, lords and men of intellectual pursuits mingle, but they all keep to a certain level of mediocrity. Mrs. Ward belonged to a gifted family. The didactic vein was probably inherent in her—she was the niece of Mathew Arnold—and it ran into topics of theology, morality and science. She was very well-informed and she had the gift of leaving readers with the impression that their thoughts were strongly stimulated. Of her novels, perhaps the most widely read is "Robert Elsmere", the story of a serious soul. In her writings, scenes and situations repeat themselves, but they are absolutely safe, respectable and without a breath of scandal. Mrs. Ward was something of a politician, besides being author. She had no faith and certainly no enthusiasm for the suffragette movement. She was the most-quoted woman against the grant of the vote to women. She wrote during the war, a book called "England's Effort." Her book of Recollections we have not seen, but from her station and variety of associations, she was a person with many experiences to recall.

An Exploded Myth.

Mr. Fisher's statement in the House of Commons that he was not aware that Lala Lajpatrai was concerned in any plots in America for revolution in India should finally dispose of the myth, which past official statements in the same House regarding the Lalaji gave rise to in the early years of the war. It was Sir George (now Lord) Cave, who first lent weight to the calumny that Lala Lajpatrai was in the pay of Germans and was conspiring with them to bring about a revolution in India. When the Lalaji came to know of this slander against him he lost no time in cabling to Sir George Cave and to the press in England an emphatic repudiation of the charge and he openly challenged the Minister to produce a tittle of evidence to show that he had any connection with the enemy. The Minister had not the courage to accept the challenge or offer any apology for his libellous statement in open Parliament. Thanks to the perversity of officials in India and in England, Lala Lajpatrai was left to remain under the cloud of suspicion as an outcast far away from his country, though his own countrymen had the fullest confidence in the purity of his conduct in America. However, "truth ever conquers" and we find another Cabinet Minister exploding the myth so seduloursly spread by the enemies of India during the war.

Gokhale Education Society.

We sincerely hope the urgent appeal of the Gokhale Education Society, which we publish elsewhere, for funds to enable it to tide over the crisis with which it is threatened, will be promptly and generously responded to by all philanthropically-minded citizens who have the interests of education at heart. It is extremely unfortunate that the New English School and the Technical School, which are fulfilling very useful purpose in this city, should be threatened with a serious set-back, if not extinction, at this stage of their career. Both the institutions are doing splendid work and have achieved remarkable popularity in the very brief period of their existence. The lakh and a half, which the Society is appealing for, for the adequate housing of the two schools, is not too large an amount to be subscribed in a city like Bombay, which is proud of its public spirit and large-hearted philanthropy. We join in the hope of the workers of the Society that the public of Bombay will not allow these two institutions to come to grief for lack of funds, when there are men who are willing to consecrate their lives for such patriotic work.

High Court Vakils' Examination.

There must be something radically wrong with the standard set at the High Court Vakils' Examination, which, as pointed out by a correspondent in our columns, is responsible, year in and year out, for the "slaughter" of something like 94 per cent of the candidates who appear for the test. If the abnormal percentage of so-called failures was noticeable in any particular year, we could believe that that year's candidates in particular were a set of dunces. But, we understand this high percentage is a normal feature of the Examination every year. Why should it be so? Why should the standard set be higher than that set to LL.B. students? Will the authorities responsible for the examination explain the mystery of the "slaughter of the innocents" that goes on year after year? The request of large number of unfortunate victims of the ordeal this year that their case should be reconsidered and that a supplementary list of passes should be issued, including in the list those securing at least 50 or 55 per cent. of the marks, appears to us to be not unreasonable. We would, at the same time, urge that the question of the abnormality of the standard itself should be thoroughly inquired into and steps taken to bring it down to a reasonable level, if it be found to be too high.

24 HOURS' ARMISTICE.

BERLIN GOVT. AND REDS.

PERSONNEL OF THE NEW CABINET.

END OF GENERAL STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. at 2 p.m. March 29.

The Berlin Government has negotiated a 24 hour armistice with the Reds in the Ruhr region, which may be renewed from day to day. Previously to this the Reds were advancing steadily and their guns were audible in Holland.

It is reported that the new Cabinet has been formed composed entirely of the Social-Democrats and the Centrists including Bauer, as Chancellor, Cuno, an ex-Director of the Hamburg-Amerika line as Minister of Finance and Mueller, the Socialist, as Foreign Minister.

END OF GENERAL STRIKE IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 29.

Berlin.—A Brunswick telegram says that the general strike has ended.

POLICE TO RUHR REGION.

GERMAN MILITARY MISSION'S REQUEST TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. March 29.

The German military mission has arrived in Paris in order to request the Allies to authorise the German Government to despatch a hundred thousand troops or police to Ruhr.

Opinion is expressed in semi-official circles in Paris that this is unnecessary since normal conditions are being restored under the Workmen's Councils and that moreover it would be likely to revive the conflict.

COMMUNICATION WITH GOTHA CUT OFF.

LOSSES DURING RECENT FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 25.
Recd. 2 p.m., March, 29.

Berlin.—A semi-official message from Coburg dated March 22nd states that all communication with Gotha is cut off. The Reichswehr losses during the recent fighting in Gotha were ten killed and 34 wounded while the revolutionary casualties were over a thousand.

LUDENDORFF'S ARREST.

DENIAL OF THE REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 29.

Berlin.—The Chancellery denies the report circulated on the 13th instant that a warrant had been issued for Ludendorff's arrest.

A meeting of the National Assembly fixed for the 25th has been indefinitely postponed until the situation clears.

A telegram from Kiel states that the naval units have deposed all officers, including the new Chief of the Station and appointments have been filled up with deckhands, members of the Republican Officers' League who are accepting orders of the Civil Governor.

ALLIED AMBASSADORS.

CONSIDER GERMAN SITUATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

PARIS, March 24.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 29.

A Conference of the Allied Ambassadors in Paris yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of M. Millerand, considered the report of the military experts on the situation in Germany.

BRITISH COAL FOR FRANCE.

THE PREMIER'S UNDERTAKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 25.
Recd. 2 p.m., March, 29.

Paris.—M. Troquer, Minister of Works has returned from London and has announced that Mr. Lloyd George has undertaken, despite difficulties, to do his utmost to deliver the promised eighteen million tons of coal to France at the rate of a million and a half monthly. The prices for the French bunkers will henceforth be the same as for the British.

A DUBLIN TRAGEDY.

A CIVILIAN SHOT DEAD IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 25.
Recd. 2 p.m., March, 29.

A civilian was shot dead in the centre of Dublin yesterday in broad daylight. The assailants escaped.

ANONYMOUS WARNING TO MAYORS OF WATERFORD AND LIMERICK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 25.
Recd. 2 p.m., March, 29.

The Mayors of Waterford and Limerick have received anonymous messages saying:—"Prepare for Death. You are doomed."

FAILURE OF BOLSHEVIK ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 25.
Recd. 2 p.m., March, 29.

A message from Warsaw states that furious Bolshevik attacks in the whole of the Polish and other sectors have failed.

FROZEN CORPSES IN EKATERINODAR REGION

FIND BY CAUCASIAN RED TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 25.
Recd. 2 p.m., March, 29.

A Bolshevik communique states that the Caucasian Red troops advancing in the Ekaterinodar region have found 16,000 forzen corpses on the steppes.

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.

AFERICAN STAR WINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 29.

The following is the result of the Liverpool Spring Cup:—

African Star	1
Grand Fleet	2
Killigray	3

Eleven ran. Won by four lengths, a head between second and third.

Betting:—13/8 against African Star, 5/1 Grand Fleet; 8/1 Killigray.

Grand National:—Clonree will be ridden by Morgan and Irish Dragoon by Escott.

The following are the additional starters:—Dunadry, Walkington, Little Rover, Doyle and Square Up Willmott.

Scratchings:—Vermouth and School Money.

WAR SERVICES.

BRITISH AWARDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 29.

A London "Gazette", containing 114 pages, contains a list of awards of the Order of the British Empire for war services. There are three Dames Grand Cross, and fifteen Knights Grand Cross, including Sir John Denison Pender. Among fourteen Dames Commanders appears the name of the vocalist Clara Butt. A number of well-known war correspondents are included among the Knight Commanders, notably Messrs. Philip Gibbs, Percival Phillips, Henry Russell (Reuter's correspondent with the British Expeditionary Force), Beach Thomas and Perry Robinson. Seven other war correspondents among the Commanderships include Mr. Lester Lawrence, Reuter's correspondent on the French front and Mr. Fergus Ferguson, Reuter's correspondent on the Near Eastern front.

SITUATION ON N. W. FRONTIER.

MAJOR-GEN. CLIMO IN KANIGURAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 27.

The Associated Press special correspondent wiring from Kaniguram on the 21st says:—Major-General Climo arrived here yesterday and held a Jirga which was attended by about 300 Mahsuds representing almost all sections. They were informed that those sections which had made complete submission including payment of fines, handing over of tribal security rifles and surrender of Government rifles might be allowed to return to their homes and fields in Tank and pursue their legitimate occupations unmolested. Those who had not complied with the terms could only look forward to destruction of their houses and property. But no date was assigned for purpose. While Jirga was in progress, the camp was sniped and two camels were killed.

General Climo held an investiture parade at which he decorated recent recipients of awards for gallantry in field.

The death has occurred at Agra of the Rev. Canon B. Lacy of Allahabad. His father the late Doctor Lacy was a well-known medical practitioner of Agra.

A Subjects' Welfare League has been formed at Bagsara.

Partition of Turkey.

ITS GRAVE ASPECT.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford contributes the following special article on Turkey to "New India":—

THURSDAY, Mar. 4.

The Supreme Council of the Allies is still sitting in London, and still working at the settlement of Turkey. It is very difficult to discover even approximately what it has decided. It issues semi-official reports to the press, but when we compare the news published in London with the views given out in Paris, the result is apt to be negative. There may be no absolute contradiction, but there is a difference of emphasis which shows that both sets of communications were devised less with the intention of reporting the facts than with that of pleasing two publics, who take a wholly different view of their respective national interests. The French reports convey the impression that Turkey has been spared any serious losses. The British reports suggest that Turkey has been reduced to a negligible quantity. Each report, I suppose, in its own way is true. The fact is, I believe, that Turkey has been for all practical purposes dismembered, but the Supreme Council has adopted the old deviee, so familiar, to the old concert of Europe, of preserving on paper the suzerainty of the Sultan over regions which in facts he has lost. Turkey was for example still the Suzerain of Bosnia down to 1910, though in fact Austria was the sole ruler of this territory, and the Sultan's Suzerainty over Egypt ended only with the war in 1914. In each case the legal fiction was in some very minor ways an inconvenience to the ruling Power, but it conferred no advantage whatever on the Sultan or on Turkey. Austria in Bosnia and England in Egypt enjoyed the full reality of power alike in political, military and economic matters. We shall probably discover that some similar convention has been applied in the present partition of Turkey. Greece will have Smyrna and its Hinterland, Italy will get Adana and a big region of the interior, Greece may get Thrace or most of it, there will be a Kurdish State round Mush, while the whole of the Arabic speaking lands will be divided between Britain and France. In some of these cases, though probably not in all, there will be no direct annexation, no final severance of provinces from the Ottoman Empire, but there will be occupations, protectorates, "mandates," and other legal disguises, which will ensure the reality of power to the various European States. The real fact is likely to correspond pretty closely with the statement in the semi-official report issued to the English press, that Turkey which was before the War an Empire with thirty million inhabitants is now reduced to a State which counts six millions at most. That calculation shows that the dismemberment, even if it is subject to certain legal fictions, has been in fact extraordinarily drastic. The populous and wealthy regions of the Asia Minor Coast are all gone, and so is Syria. Of Turkey-in-Europe, not much, I imagine, is left, save the city of Constantinople, Kurdistan, which contains oil and iron, will be in some form autonomous, and Mesopotamia will be undoubtedly as much a British, possession as Egypt. The possession of the tiny Armenian Republic of Erivan will doubtless be extended to embrace at least Van and Frezeronum. What is left? Only the high plateau of Anatolia, with the cities of Brusa, Angora, Sivas and possibly but not certainly Korria. It is a poor and thinly peopled land, torrid in summer and bitterly cold in winter with no riches save its pastures and its none too extensive cornlands.

Partition, a Worse evil.

It has always seemed to me, as I have said that the Turks themselves and Muslims all over the world, attach too much importance to Constantinople. When once the Straits are controlled by European warships. it has really ceased to be a suitable capital for an independent State. That issue, however, is decided. The Turks will keep the city, though under conditions which will mean that they hold it only by the grace of stronger Powers. The partition of the rest of Turkey has always seemed to me an infinitely graver matter. Partition in itself, as the fate of Austria-Hungary has shown, may be a worse evil than conquest by any single Power would be. Austria-Hungary which had been one unit for trade, with one tariff, one customs system and one transport system, is now chaps of seven separate portions, which cannot and do not trade one with another. The result is that Vienna is blockaded in the midst of them, and is dying of starvation. Unless great care is taken, the sort of care which the Supreme Council is much too busy to give, we may see the same economic confusion introduced into Turkey. If the French, the Italians, the Greeks, and the British each organise their own spheres, with a view solely to their own interests, the tragedy of Austria may be repeated. One more there will be five or six railway systems, and as many currencies, and trade will inevibaly diverted from its accustomed channels. Constantinople, happily, is on the see, and cannot be so easily cut off from supplies as was Vienna, but currency may be a worse obstacle to trade than tariffs. If the Turkish currency sinks and goes on sinking like the German, Austrian and Russian currencies, those who use it will be effectively prevented from trading with peoples who enjoy a better monetary system. Again if the railways, old and new, drain off all trade to the coast, as they probably will, the Turkish interior will be neglected, and the economic unity of the country destroyed.

The Graver aspect.

The graver aspect of this partition of Turkey is that it exposes the populations, both Muslim and Christian, of all the coastal regions of Turkey to the full blast of European economic exploitation. The Governments which control them will be Governments responsive only to the opinion of the bankers, railway contractors and oil syndicates which wish to develop these potentially rich provinces. The subject populations will have no effectual representation, and they have not yet learned to combine in trade unions, as European workers do. There will be, as these enterprises are evolved, a steady drain of profits to the West, and it is not likely, that the conditions under which the native labourers work, will be, in wages or hours, at all comparable even to the worst prevailing in Europe. It would be grave mistake, I think, to regard this process of "development" as in itself an evil. It will bring better communications, more settled conditions, order, and even, it may be, some facilities for education. The population will, on the whole, be the richer and not the poorer for it. If vigilant Government bent solely on promoting the welfare of these populations were to watch over it, it might even be, in the main, a beneficent process. The Governments concerned will differ somewhat in character, and much will depend on the vigilance of the Socialist and Labour parties at home in watching over the interest of the native labourers. On the whole the most probable forecast is, however, that for many years to come this disinterested control will be ineffective, that a colossal tribute will be levied by western capitalists in the shape of swollen profits, and that the native population, accustoned to be its own master in its own fields and farms, will taste the bitterness of sweated work under the industrial system. That is, to my thinking, a far graver matter, than the injury to the religious prestige of the Caliph. It is, one fears, an inevitable evil, the outcome of our whole capitalistic system. It will not be modified until Labour has come to its own in Europe, and the League of Nations has become more than the shadow that it is to-day.

BAN AGAINST MR. HORNIMAN

CONDEMNED BY "TRUTH"

"Truth" writes:—

Now that Parliament is at work again, I hope that something will be heard of Mr. B. G. Horniman's grievance against the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Mr. Horniman was summarily arrested and deported from India, under circumstances of some brutality, on account of certain matter published in the "Bombay Chronicle." In May last Mr. Montagu, in justifying this proceeding to the House of Commons, made four specific charges against Mr. Horniman, every one of which that gentleman has categorically denied. The answer was published some months ago, and it was referred to again the other day in an article in "India" (January 23), which dealt fully with every one of Mr. Montagu's allegations. As the case at present stands, Mr. Horniman has been doubly wronged, first by his arrest and banishment; secondly, by the publication of a false and defamatory statement on official authority. According to the article in "India," the chairman of the company which owns the "Bombay Chronicle" long ago placed Mr. Montgau in possession of the true facts in regard to the most serious of the charges. If this is so, Mr. Montagu himself is at fault in having preserved silence ever since. In answering Parliamentary questions about matters of Indian administration, the Secretary of State must necessarily be allowed the sort of privilege that would be allowed to a gramophone; but when he has once been informed that the record which he has vocalised is false and injurious he can no longer be regarded as a mere piece of machinery.

JHIND'S POLITICAL POLICY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 27.

H. H. the Maharaja of Jind lately held a Darbar at Jind on the occasion of the appointment of new Chief Minister and in course of his speech said:—

"My political Policy is based on two principles, firstly that of keeping the rights and privileges of myself and my house intact, and secondly co-operating with the Government in everything that aims at the consolidation of His Majesty's Empire owing not merely to a sense of sentimental attachment to the British Throne but to a recognition of what British Rule has achieved in India and what British suzereignity has done for the protection and prestige of the Indian States."

MINERS REFUSE GOVT. OFFER.

READY TO RE-OPEN NEGOTIATIONS.

FEDERATION ARRANGING BALLOT ON STRIKE QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. March 25.

The Miners' Federation has advised the Government of the rejection of the latter's offer and has offered to re-open the negotiations with the Cabinet.

Mr. Lloyd George has replied that the Government have no further communication to make. The Federation is consequently arranging a ballot of miners on the question of strike in all coalfields. It is expected that the result of the ballot will not be known before the Easter.

2,000 RAILWAY MEN STRIKE AT WAKEFIELD.

OWING TO SUSPENSION OF A DRIVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 25.
Recd. 2 p.m., March, 29.

Two thousand railwaymen have struck at Wakefield owing to the suspension of a driver.

ADVANCES TO TUBES EMPLOYEES.

MR. THOMAS'S WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 25.
Recd. 2 p.m., March, 29.

In the House of Commons Mr. Thomas announced that unless the employees in the tubes immediately received advances recently granted them, the work would be suspended at the Easter.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS' EMPLOYEES.

200 PER CENT ADVANCE ON PRE-WAR RATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. at 2 p.m. March 29.

It is understaood that the cotton manufacturers are prepared to concede 200 per cent. advance on the pre-war rates.

ATTACKS ON GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL POLICY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 25.
Recd. 2 p.m., March, 29.

Mr. Chamberlain replying to the attacks on the Government's financial policy said patience and perseverance were the main requisites in finding a solution to the present troubles.

BILL FOR EXTENDING GROUNDS DIVORCE.

SECOND READING PASSED IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 25.
Recd. 2 p.m., March, 29.

The House of Lords to-day passed the second reading of the Bill extending grounds for divorce by 93 votes to 45.

DEATH OF MRS. HUMPHREY WARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. March 25.

The death is announced of Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

The late Mrs. Humphrey Augusta Ward was in Tasmania on 11th June 1851. She was the eldest daughter of Thomas Arnold M.A. who was the second son of Dr. Arnold Rugby. Was married to T. Humphrey Ward M.A., in 1872. She was a very learned and polished lady and was a great publicist. Among her publications the following are noteworthy:—Milly and Olly 1881, the History of David Grieve 1892, Sir George Tressady 1896, Lady Rose's Daughter, 1903; Agatha-a play, 1905; The Mating of Lydia 1913, A great success, 1916; Towards the goal, 1917; Field sof Victory, 1919; She also wrote numerous articles on "West Gothic King's and Bishops," in "Nineteenth Century," in "Quarterly Review," etc. She was the founder of the Passmore Edwards Settlement and the Play Centres for London and was the Chairman of the Committee. Mrs. Humphrey died at the age of 69 years.

The Rajputana Political Conference began on the 24th instant at 3 p.m. Dr. Ansari delivered the presidential speech on the first day. On the 27th several resolutions were passed including one on the Khilafat question.

The Mail steamer Nyanza which left Bombay on the 6th instant arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday, the 24th instant. The Mail steamer Karmala which left Bombay on the 28th ultimo arrived in London on Tuesday, the 23rd instant.

The fifth Vaishnava Parished will be held at Poona on 16th, 17th and 19th proximo.

HUNTER AND REFORMS COMMITTEES.

WHY CONGRESS MEN WERE EXCLUDED.

STATEMENT BY MR. FISHER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. March 29.

In the House of Commons replying to Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy with regard to the complaints of exclusion of the representatives of the National Congress from the Hunter and Reforms Committees, Mr. Fisher stated that with regard to the Hunter Committee it was obviously necessary to select members who had not, as prominent adherents of the Congress, already committed themselves to strong views on the points investigated.

With regard to the Reforms Committee it was reasonable to enlist the services of men, who, while criticising certain features of the Reforms promised sincere co-operation in working out the Act rather than those who denounced the Act as unacceptable and unworkable.

TRIBAL MILITIAS.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Fisher stated that the Government of India was considering the question of the system of tribal militias on the North-West Frontier.

LALA LAJPATRAI.

Replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Fisher said he was not aware that Lala Lajpatrai had been concerned in any plots in America for revolution in India.

POLITICAL FUTURE OF INDIA.

LECTURE BY MR. HARTOG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. at 2 p.m. March 29.

Lord Crewe presiding at the lecture by Mr. P. J. Hartog on India to-day stated that the political future of India depended on the future education of India. The duty of public men at home was to share, as far as possible, the aspirations and walk alongside India on the path of progress which he hoped would end in self-government and ultimate appearance of India among the great dominions.

MEDALS FOR REGULAR SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. at 2 p.m. March 29.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Rendall urged that the regular soldiers, who were in India during the war, should be given the 1914-15 Star and a special medal similarly to the Territorials whom they had trained.

Mr. Churchill replied that the star was being awarded to individuals, whether regulars or territorials who complied with the conditions laid down but he promised to represent, Mr. Rendall's view.

TURKISH NATIONALISTS' ACTIVITIES.

A RAILWAY BRIDGE BLOWN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 25.
Recd. 2 p.m., March, 29.

The "Times" learns from Constantinople that the Nationalists have blown up the railway bridge near Ismidia a few minutes after the passage of a British troop-train.

HOLY PLACES OF HEDJAS.

TO REMAIN UNDER INDEPENDENT MOSLEM RULE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 29.

A press communiqué states:—In view of the continued rumours current in India regarding the intentions of the Allied Governments in respect to the Holy Places of the Hedjaz, the Associated Press is authorised by the Government of India to reaffirm the announcement already made several times that the Holy Places of the Hedjaz will remain under independent Moslem rule and control and that there is not, and never has been, any question of non-Moslem interference with them or with the questions of the Khilafat.

YET 37 CONFINED.

UNDER BENGAL REGULATION OF 1818

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 29.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council, the Hon. Mr. Stephenson, in reply to a question, stated that the number of persons confined under the Bengal Regulation 3 of 1818 at the instance of the Government of Bengal was at present 37. There were no other persons detained for political reasons in Bengal.

EXTENSION OF CITY'S LIMITS.

REPORT TO BE REFERRED BACK TO COMMITTEE.

MR. KAMDAR'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when Mr. D. Robertson was appointed to act as Acting Special Chief Accountant. The Corporation further discussed the Committee's report for the inclusion of Ghatkoper and Kurla within the limits of the city and Mr. M. M. Kamdar's amendment was passed. The amendment asked for a further report giving more information on the inclusion of Ghatkoper-Kurla and the Committee's opinion about including Bandra-Santa Cruz.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy asked for, and obtained, urgency for the consideration of the Standing Committee's resolution appointing Mr. D. Robertson as Acting Chief Accountant on the conditions mentioned in the Commissioner's letter.

The Commissioner had stated:

"Mr. W. E. Waite, Chief Accountant, is on long leave and is not due to return till about April 1921. In the meanwhile Mr. D. Robertson is acting as Chief Accountant at present on a pay of Rs. 966 per month. The pay of the post of Deputy is Rs. 600-30-900. Mr. Robertson came out on a 5 years' contract the period of which ended on February 24th last. He has since been continuing to act as Chief Accountant at my request but he informs me that for domestic reasons he has definitely decided that he cannot stay permanently in India. His family is proceeding to England on the 1st of May next and Mr. Robertson himself has also secured a passage on the same boat. He has tendered me his resignation with effect from the 30th April next. I have been aware for some time that Mr. Robertson intended to leave us and have been endeavouring to find a Chartered Accountant of experience to take his place till Mr. Waite's return. The pay of the post of the Deputy Accountant renders it impossible to secure a suitable man from England as there is a greaty scarcity of Chartered Accountants especially younger men as the war has interrupted their training. I have heard of several instances where firms or bodies have experienced great difficulty in obtaining accountants, even on salaries much higher than that sanctioned for the Deputy Accountant. I understand that the Port Trust has recently engaged a deputy accountant from England on an initial salary of a little over Rs. 1,000 and succeeded in doing it with some difficulty. It would probably be possible for us to obtain a deputy accountant on Rs. 900-50-1,200 if he had the prospect of succeeding Mr. Waite when he retires 2 or 3 years hence, and it may be found necessary to adopt this course, but I would prefer to defer doing so until the possibility of our needs being met from among our own officers has been investigated.

MR. TAMBE.

In the meantime it is necessary to make temporary arrangements to carry on the work. Mr. M. R. Tambe, B.A., L.C.E., F.S.A.A., A.I.A., Incorporated. Accountant and Actuary, has been placed under Mr. Robertson in the Accounts Branch to learn the work. He is a man of promise but in view of the short time he has been in our service I do not think it would be possible at present for him to carry on even temporarily the combined duties of Chief Accountant and Deputy Accountant especially as he is unaccustomed to the elaborate financial questions with which the Municipal Accountant has to deal. It is probable that Mr. Waite may return to duty in December next. In the meanwhile, I have sounded Mr. Robertson as to his willingness to continue with the Municipality as a temporary measure. He is by no means anxious to do so, but has finally agreed to continue provided he is guaranteed the following terms:—

(1) On resigning his permanent appointment with effect from the 30th April he should receive a gratuity amounting to 4 months' pay in lieu of the leave and pension contribution made by him. His total contributions to date will amount to something over Rs. 1,100. This amount he will forfeit by resigning. The Corporation is competent under rule 9 of the Pension, &c. Regulations to take the special circumstances into consideration and approve the grant of such a gratuity. (2) He should be appointed temporarily as Acting Chief Accountant on a salary of Rs. 1,500 with effect from the 1st of May until Mr. Waite returns on the distinct understanding that his services will be dispensed with then. (3) The appointment to be for a period of six months certain, that is, to the end of October. This would allow us time to obtain experience of Mr. Tambe's capacity and decide whether it will be necessary to recruit another accountant before Mr. Waite's retirement. (4) Mr. Robertson to be entitled to reasonable notice of the intention to terminate his appointment so as to enable him to engage a passage. (5) A first class passage to England to be granted to Mr. Robertson on the termination of his appointment. He is entitled to receive such passage if he is allowed to go now.

After careful consideration of the matter and discussion with Mr. Robertson and others I am of opinion that in view especially of the revised system of accounts, which the Standing Committee have decided to introduce with the next budget, it would be in the interest of the Corporation that Mr. Robertson's services should be retained temporarily on the conditions stated by him. It is, however, imperative that Mr. Robertson should be given an immediate answer. The proposed appointment being a temporary one for six months or a little longer the Municipal Commissioner is legally competent to sanction it, but in any case it is desirable that the facts should be reported to the Corporation."

"THE WHOLE THING ILLEGAL."

Dr. Sukhia said that the whole thing was illegal and they could not appoint two Chief accountants at one and the same time, and he moved an amendment that the question be referred back to the Committee.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had done his best to make suitable arrangements and looking at the present conditions he thought the terms asked for by Mr. Robertson were not high. He had tried his best to get a suitable man for the post, but so far he could get hold of only one man and he wanted the same salary as Mr. Robertson. He had done his best, and if the Corporation did not accept the recommendations made by him, the responsibility rested on them. He had called and asked Mr. Tambe straight away whether he would be able to take charge of the work of the Chief Accountant, and Mr. Tambe told him that while he was very much interested in the work of the Chief Accountant he would not be able to carry on the work during the absence of Mr. Waite. If the speaker were not able to present his budget properly, or if the accounts were not kept properly, the Corporation should not blame him.

Dr. Dadachanji supported the original proposition.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik wanted the appointment to be styled as "Acting Special Chief Accountant" and he moved an amendment accordingly.

After some further discussion Dr. Sukhia's amendment was withdrawn and the Standing Committee resolution as amended by Mr. N. V. Mandlik, was adopted.

ADDITIONAL AREAS FOR BOMBAY.

Consideration was then reusmed of the first report of the Committee regarding the question of including additional areas into the limits of the City of Bombay. It was proposed by the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta and seconded by Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, that the report be approved and adopted and a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and necessary action. To this, an amendment was moved by Dr. M. Javle, seconded by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, that the report be recorded.

Mr. J. P. Boman Behram had moved another amendment, seconded by Dr. M. B. Velker that the consideration of the question be postponed, pending receipts of the Commitees further report in regard to the inclusion in the city of other areas referred to in Mr. Cowan's report, in particular Bandra and Trombay.

Dr. Viegas said they ought not to take a parochical view of the question and they must aspire to be like the Greater London, which had an area of 177 square miles and a population of 44 lakhs. They would be able to meet the expenditure, and this was the time for taking a broad view and they should not be afraid of taking responsibility. His view of greater Bombay included over Borivli with a square mileage of 200. He supported the resolution.

Mr. J. B. Petit moved that the question be now put, but the majority was against it and the discussion was continued.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said the Corporation would be doing a good thing by taking over Kurla and Ghatkoper. He supported the report.

WANTED FURTHER INFORMATION.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar said they wanted more detailed information on the subject particularly as some gentlemen had challanged the facts put forward by the Committee. In the report no particular reasons were given for including Kurla-Ghatkopar and not including Bandra and Santa Cruz. That was peculiar, and he wanted further information from the Committee. They must first of all consider the question from the point of the cost to the Corporation, secondly whether the health of the city would be improved; thirdly how far the need conditions would relieve the population of the city. The most important thing was what was their ability to bear the new burden and how far they had to go in that direction? He moved an amendment that the report be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration for giving more information on the subject of Kurla-Ghatkoper inclusion and also giving their opinion on the question of Bandra-Santa Cruz scheme. He thought it was curious that the committee should have omitted the latter scheme.

Mr. C. V. Mehta said back-handed, unworthy and undignified attempts were being made to say that the report was the outcome of Government or other inspiration. About the non-inclusion of Bandra, he said, there was a strong feeling in Bandra itself for its exclusion from Bombay and when they were asking for self-determination was it right to compel those people to join Bombay. The Kurla Municipality on the other hand had expressed no views against joining Bombay.

The various amendments were put to the vote and Mr. Kamdar's amendment was carried, and it was then adopted as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

RICE CONTROL.

NUMBER OF IMPORTERS NOT TO BE INCREASED.

A press note issued by the Director of Civil Supplies states:—

Consideration had been made by the Director of Civil Supplies about allowing a considerably increased number of merchants to import Burma rice. But it has been finally decided not to admit any more importers than the seven firms and Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, for some time probably for some months. The control price of rice will also not be reduced at all. Merchants therefore who may be holding off from purchasing in hopes of a fall in prices will gain no advantage by doing so. They are recommended to lose no time in effecting their purchases, so that a regular despatch of railway wagons and country craft may be maintained.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

MORAL OF MR. GANDHI'S CASE.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The long expected hearing of the case against the editor and the publisher of "Young India" in connection with the publication of a letter of the District Judge of Ahmedabad regarding Satyagrahi Lawyers and my comments thereon has been heard and judgment has been pronounced. Both the editor and the publisher have been severely reprimanded. But the Court did not see its way to pass any sentence upon either of us. If I dwell upon the judgment it is only because I am anxious as a Satyagrahi to draw a moral from it. I wish to assure those friends who out of pure friendliness advised us to tender the required apology, that I refused to accept their advice not out of obstisacy but because there was a great principle at stake. I had to conserve a journalist's independence and yet respect the law. My own reading of the law was that there was no contempt committed by me. But my defence rested more upon the fact that I could not offer an apology if I was not prepared not to repeat the offence on a similar occasion. Because I hold that an apology tendered to a Court to be true has to be as sincere as a private apology. At the same time I owed a duty to the Court. It was no light thing for me to refuse to accept the advice of the Chief Justice especially when the Chief Justice was so very considerate in the correspondence with me. I was on the horns of a dilemma. I therefore decided not to offer any defence but simply to make a statement frankly and fully defining my position, leaving it to the Court to pass any sentence it thought fit in the event of an adverse decision. In order to show that I meant no disrespect of the Court and that I did not desire to advertise the case I took extraordinary precaution to prevent publicity and I venture to think that I succeeded eminently in convincing the Court that behind my disobedience—if it was disobedience, there was no defiance but perfect resignation, there was no anger or ill-will but perfect restraint and respect; that if I did not apologise, I did not, because an insincere apology would have been contrary to my conscience. I hold that it was about as perfect an instance of civil disobedience as it ever has been my privilege to offer. And I feel that the Court reciprocated in a most handsome manner and recognised the spirit of civility that lay behind my so-called disobedience. The luminous judgment of Justice Marten lays down the law, and decides against me. But I feel thankful that it does not question the propriety of my action. Justice Hayward's judgment recognises it as an instance of passive, i. e. civil resistance and practically makes it the reason for not awarding any sentence. Here then we have an almost complete vindication of civil disobedience. Disobedience to be civil must be sincere, respectful, restrained, never defiant, must be based upon some well understood principle, must not be capricious and above all must have no ill-will or hatred behind it. I submit that the disobedience offered by Mr. Desai and myself contained all these ingredients.

Official and Personal.

The Chief Justice of Bengal, Sir Lancelet Sanderson, breakfasted at Government House, Madras, on Sunday and left afterwards in the s. s. Nevasa for England.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Marshall, Lady Marshall and Captain Cavendesh and Viscount and Viscountess Goschen have arrived at Government House, Madras.

For the last few weeks, the labourers and working classes in Lahore have been busily engaged in forming Labour Union and Working Men Associations to safegnard their interests and to demand higher scale of pay.

KARNATAK NOTES.

FOREST GRIEVANCES.

(From a Correspondent.)

It is obvious that the working of the Forest Law sin Kanara has now become quite unbearable. The grievance is an old one and has been ever strengthening with the advance of years. Agriculture is half killed on account of these laws and threatens to disappear completely if immediate steps are not taken to curb its aggressions. The area of the Reserved Forest 20 years ago was only 600 sq. miles; but the same is now extending to no less than 3,000 sq. miles! On the other hand the area of the rice plots has decreased between 1890 and 1914 by 22,000 odd acres! Such an alarming condition of agriculture ought to have opened the eyes of the Government long ago. It is, however, gratifying to note that if not the Government, the people at least are fully awakened to the danger and a vigorous agitation had been set afoot to secure a favourable revision of these laws. Meetings are being convened in almost every taluka of that district to adopt memorials to H. E. the Governor. Let us hope that the matter will receive an early attention at the hands of Sir George Lloyd.

The citizens of Belgaum are to be thanked for their facilitating the birth of "Kamtak Mitra," a new Anglo-Kanarese Weekly. Though I cannot much commend its English columns, I believe, judging from its first issue that its Kanarese side will never fail to delight its readers by supplying them with a variety of well-informed notes, criticisms and other reading material.

KARNATAK CONFERENCE.

Two years ago an attempt was made at Hubli to convene the first session of the Dharwar District Conference there. A collection was made for ought. I know, and much of the preliminary work was completed. But the attempt was suddenly abandoned in order,—so we were subsequently told,—to avoid an anticipated friction between the views of the two sister-communities of that district. The attempt was renewed early this year, but was again abandoned though it was on a different ground this time. Just at present the children of Karnatak are rather too much enamoured of the idea of "an united and single Karnatak" and nothing seems to satisfy them or catch their fancy, which does not directly concern the whole of the Karnatak and speak in its name and for its welfare. Out of the idea of a district conference there arose the wider idea of a Karnatak Conference. They have now resolved upon convening a Karnatak Conference and the first sessions of this Conference is to meet at Dharwar during the first week of May next. A Reception Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Rao Bahadur V. B. Joshi. Upto now there are three names suggested for the presidential chair of this sessions: Mr. V. P. Madhawrao, Mr. Setlur and Mr. Ramrao, Mr. V. P. Madhawrao will certainly be unanimously elected if he has time and if he agrees to accept the invitation.

THE NAWAB OF JUNAGADH.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

His Highness Mahabat Khanji Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, who will be installed on the Gadi of the State, with full powers, to-morrow.

GROUNDING OF LINER BOTANIST.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 26.

Referring to the grounding of the "Botanist" off the coast of Ceylon, Messrs. Hoare Millers and Co., report the Harrison liner Botanist went ashore on Wednesday off Kamari reef, the east coast of Ceylon, about 35 miles north of Basses light-house. She sailed from Calcutta on 19th March for London and Liverpool with a general cargo and eight passengers. The "Botanist" was built in 1912 at Glasgow and has a gross tonnage of 7680 tons. A tug and lighter had been sent from Colombo to her assistance. The vessel is not damaged, and there is hope that she will be off the reef in a couple of days.

GOVT. SERVANTS' ATTITUDE AGAINST KHILAFAT.

CONDEMNED BY AMRITSAR CITIZENS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, March, 27.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously in a large gathering of the Hindus and Musalmans of Amritsar:—

The behaviour of the District Magistrates of Rangoon and Hyderabad (Sindh) against the Khilafat question is deadly against the religious toleration policy of the Government of India and the course of destroying the literature of religious Conferences which the Sub-Divisional officer of Kasur had adopted is disgusting and abhorent. This meeting of the Musalmans supported and co-joined by the Hindus of the place attests its aversion on such procedures and requests the Secretary of State and his Excellency the Viceroy of India to take notice of such matters which hurt bitterly the Muslim feelings, and this meeting strongly protests against such actions of the Government servants.

This meeting of the Musalmans of Amritser co-joined by the Hindus of the place support the proposal of the Khilafat deputation in England for appointing an impartial Commission to enquire into the supposed tyrannies of the Turks over the Armenians. The Commission should contain reliable elected representatives from the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, and the Moslim League.

RAJPUTA STATES'SUBJECTS

CONFERENCE AT AJMER.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, March 29.

The Rajputana-Central India Native States Subjects' Conference began its sittings on the 28th evening at Ajmer, Rai Bahadur Jumnalal Bajaj presiding. Mr. Balyogi of Baroda proposed that Indian princes should grant responsible Government to their subjects. The proposal was duly seconded and unanimously passed. A resolution asking for a declaration ensuring individual right of citizenship in Indian States was passed as also one demanding the introduction of compulsory free elementary education in Indian States.

The second sitting of the Rajputana Native States Subjects' Conference met this morning. Rai Bahadur Jumnalal Bajaj presided. Resolutions requesting the All-India Congress Committee to recognise the political association for obtaining responsible Government in Indian States, taking up the cause of the subjects' Indian States, recognizing the necessity of holding All-India Native States Conference, stopping the system of compulsory labour, appointing educated Indians on high responsible posts, sympathising with Bipolia tenants, appealing the Maharana of Udeypur to remove their grievances immediately, appointing a commission consisting of Shyamswarup Balyogi, Mr. Chandkaran Sarda, Bhawanidayal, Professor Indra, Mr. Manilal Kothari, Vakil, High Court, to enquire into their grievances, introducing Hindi in Jaipur State, appealing Government to restore Kharwa estate to Gopalsinghji, requesting Shahpura Maharajdhiraj Kesrisingh, requesting the Maharsja of Jaipur to give Aijilal Sethi freedom to live there were passed.

A strong executive committee consisting of 21 representatives from all States was formed with Rai Bahadur Jumnalal as President, Ganeshshaker Vidyarthi as Joint Secretary, Mr. Chandkaran Sarda as Secretary to carry on propaganda throughout the year. The next Confernece is invited by Delhi.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, March 29.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Simla Kunnon Hills and local in Uppei Burma, Bihar with a few falls in the Central Provinces East and plains of the United Provinces and of the East Punjab.

The chief amounts were:—Bhanid, Sibsagar, Shillong, Gauh half an inch; Chirapunji, Barisal one; Jessore three quarters; Calcutta, Burdwan one and a half; Balasore, Cuttack two; False Point one; Chaibasa a half; Agra, Meerut, Delhi, Simla a quarter; Pendra a half.

The temperature is low in the Lahore area from the Punjab to Bengal and Assam.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in the West United Provinces and the Punjab.

MR. TILAK AT KARACHI.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI CITY, March 29.

Mr. Tilak arrived at Karachi this morning and was accorded an excellent reception at the station. His carriage was unhorsed and drawn by the citizens. He was taken through the whole city in a grand procession. The city was exquisitely decorated and offerings were presented on the way.

MR. TILAK AT HYDERABAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) March, 26.

Mr. Tilak arrived here to-day at noon and received a grand ovation at the station where thousands had gathered to welcome him. He was taken in procession through the city. After a brief rest Mr. Tilak opened the free reading room of the Sind Students' Convention. He then paid a visit to the National School started by the National Board of Education after which he visited the Indian Home Rule League and thereafter received an address from the Brahmins of the city. In the evening, over 7,000 men met in a public meeting at the Holmsted Hall to give him a formal reception. Mr. Muthradas, chairman of the Reception Committee was in the chair. Mr. Gopaldas, read an address which was handed to him in a beautiful engraved box of local manufacture.

LATEST CABLES.

MINERS AND PREMIER.

A SLIGHTLY MODIFIED OFFER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 2 a.m., March 30.

It transpired to-day, that the Premier's reply to the miners yesterday contained an omitted section stating that the Premier was ready to receive the Executive of the Federation. Consequently, the leaders are conferring with Government and negotiations are proceeding. At the meeting to-day, Mr. Lloyd George made a slightly modified offer based on the percentage principle, guaranteeing a minimum increase of one shilling and six pence daily instead of the flat rate principle. Subsequently, the miners held a conference and discussed the offer and adjourned.

THE OTHER WAY PLEASE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While supporting the Hon. Mr. Golam Hussain's resolution for the extension of English to Sindhi vernacular schools in important Talukas and Sub-Division of Sindh, the Hon. Mr. Belin is reported to have humorously described from his personal experience some years ago, how he was surprised to discover that an honourable member from Sindh did not know English. "That was a very unsatisfactory state of affairs," Mr. Belin is reported to have exclaimed. Quite so; but I should like to look at things from quite the opposite view. Of course, I have nothing to say against the introduction of English in vernacular schools of Sindh. But I doubt very much if even that can save the Hon. Mr. Belin from another surprise of a similar sort and remove his cause of complaint altogether. The fact is that we Indians are in a very unnatural and false position in accepting and retaining English as our official and court language. I admit that an honourable gentleman not knowing English can do precious little in our Legislative Councils to-day and would even be looked upon with a mixed surprise and apathy as a curious specimen of a representative. But, Sir, I fail to understand why this should always be so—why a man must necessarily know the language of the people of England when he has been returned by an Indian electorate to serve Indian electorate and Indian interests. On my own part, I wonder if the Hon. Mr. Belin has ever been surprised at the Governor and the majority of his Councillors (Executive) knowing next to nothing of the language of the people they have come to govern?

Mr. Belin's experience ought to serve him as a lesson that the work of nationalist and patriotic members like him lies in securing sooner or later a redistribution of our provinces on lingnistic bases so that the whole work of the Councils may be conducted in the vernecular of their provinces. Such an arrangement, while it would enrich and dignify our vernaculars, would go to enable our masses to be better able to understand and appreciate the work of their representatives in the Councils and even in expressing exactly their opinion on subjects of their own welfare. The true principles of Democracy demand this. And cannot something be done in this direction even by men like Mr. Belin who is striving to make permissible in our Council discussion the use of Hindustani our more natural and national Lingua franca or the chief languages of our provinces? I can assure the Hon. Mr. Belin and others of his thinking that while this would ensure them against further mistakes in addressing Hon. Members in English who do not know that language, it would make the discussions of our Councils more lively and to the point than is done to-day.

By-the-bye, Sir, is it too much to say that it is high time Indian members accosted each other with a dignified salaam or a herty Namaste or exchanged compliments with each other in Hindi?—Yours, etc.

L. A. ADWANI.

REPEAL THE PRESS ACT!

POONA CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, March 29.

The Poona District Congress Committee has passed a resolution that in its opinion the amending of the Press Act of 1910, on the lines of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's recommendations would not secure the complete freedom of the Press of India, and therefore urges upon the attention of the Government of India the imperative necessity of repealing that Act.

CABLE ITEMS.

The deaths of Rev. Edgar Jacob, formerly Bishop of St. Albans, and of the Bishop of Carlisle, are announced.

The warships from Queenstown with sixty-five Sinn Feiners have arrived at Belfast. Prisoners have been lodged in the City Gaol.

Paris, March 24.—The Havas Agency states that a motor-boat of French make fitted with 450 horse-power engine, yesterday beat 500 yards' speed record on the Seine near Paris. The speed attained was about 75 miles an hour.

The French Chamber has passed, by 374 votes to 139, a Bill granting the Deputies 1,000 francs a month in addition to the 15,000 a year.

A correspondent writes:—

Rao Sahib Ganeshji Jethabhai, a leading citizen of Limbdi passed away in the early morning on Wednesday the 17th instant.

Hartal was observed at Jacobabad on the 19th instant.

MARTIAL LAW REGIME.

SHOCKING STORIES.

AGED MEN & CHILDREN PENALISED.

DEATH OF A 7 YEAR OLD BOY.

23 HUDDLED IN SMALL ROOM.

PRESSURE TO BECOME PROSECUTION WITNESS.

DEMONSTRATION WITH MACHINE-GUN FIRING.

"CARTHAGE MUST FALL."

The following is a continuation of Chapter V. on Martial Law of the Report of the Congress Committee on the Punjab Disturbances:—

Lala Rup Chand Chopra gives a graphic account of the energetic measures taken by Colonel O'Brien regarding the recruiting and then regarding the prosecutions under Martial Law. Not finding things to his satisfaction, i.e., many people not having been arrested up to the 30th April, Colonel O'Brien is said to have removed some of the old officials and put in men of his own choice. On the evening of the 30th April, a proclamation by beat of drum was issued to the effect that every turban-wearer was to present himself the next morning in front of the Tahsil, and if anybody absented, he would be shot. He adds that during the new regime, people were made to sit all day long in the open, and the process was repeated from day to day. (St. 390).

The same order, as at other places, was issued regarding school children. Some British soldiers helped themselves to various articles from shopkeepers, without making any payment. The witness went with Mr. Andrews to the inspector's house on the 20th October, and a case of extortion was brought to his notice on the part of the punitive police, with the result that two constables had to be dismissed and a *Jamadar* degraded. Mr. Chopra concludes his statement by saying that he is an Oxford man, has resided in England for 13 years, belonged to the Indian Ambulance Corps raised in London, and that he has never taken part in politics, but that he comes forward with his evidence for the sake of seeking redress for the wrongs done to the people. (St. 390).

Lala Beli Ram Kapur was arrested, and locked up, with 23 others, in a room measuring 12 by 15, the same room having to be used by all of them for natural purposes also. They were kept as under-trial prisoners up to the 6th of June. (St. 405, p. 540).

CRUELTY OF RECRUITING METHODS.

Sardar Mewa Singh, a retired head clerk in the Forest Department, describes the cruelty of the recruiting methods. He describes his own arrest as follows:—"On the 21st of April, I was arrested without a warrant. On the 22nd, warrants were drawn and the signature of the District Magistrate obtained. I was placed for two days in the Hafizabad lock-up, which was very dirty. Twenty-three men were packed up there in a single room. It could hardly accommodate four persons. We were put to fearful discomforts, not being allowed even to ease ourselves, when we felt the necessity. Two of us were taken out at a time in handcuffs. At times, we had to pass stools in the lock-up. On the 23rd of April, 1919, we were removed to the Gujranwala District Jail. All the 23 persons were bound by the same chain. Handcuffs were put on the hands of everybody. We were taken there under strict surveillance and a guard of armed military police. We were not allowed to answer a call of nature, or to drink water on the way. The treatment accorded to us by the menial staff was intolerable. On the 23rd of May, 1919, we were again taken back to Hafizabad for identification. I cannot express the horrible treatment that was meted out to us by the police on our way to Hafizabad. Some seven or eight men were allowed their own food by the Superintendent, Jail, Gujranwala. When we were taken out from the Gujranwala Jail in handcuffs, the Jailor asked the Sub-Inspector of Police to allow us to take our meals which were ready, but the latter refused to allow us to do so. We had thus to fast for the whole day. We were brought down to Lahore on the 29th May. The papers were shown to the Public Prosecutor, who sent this case back, considering our offence to be slight. On the evening of 4th June, Mr. Wace called on us to put in a list of defence witnesses. In spite of our repeated requests, we were not informed of the charges against us, nor were we given the names of the prosecution witnesses. The date for the hearing was fixed for 7th June, which left us a very short time to prepare our defence. We could not inform our relatives, nor engage the services of lawyers. One of my defence witnesses, Dr. Umrek Singh, Assistant Surgeon, was at Simla. He was not called. In cross-examination, Dr. Daulat Ram admitted that he was on bad terms with me. Other prosecution witnesses appeared out of fear of the police. My defence witnesses, who are all respectable gentlemen, had deposed that I had been confined to bed on account of some trouble in the eyes, and could not have left my house. I am more than 60 years of age. I have never taken any part in any political meetings. Mr. Wace, after consultation with Colonel O'Brien, the Deputy Commissioner, fined me Rs. 500. My petition for mercy still remains undealt with. This is all due to the mischief of the police who had won over a few *badmashes* (hooligans) to support them. Thus all the occurrences took place on the same day, at the very place. The disturbances continued for two days, the 14th and the 15th. On the former, the police did not try at all to check the activities of the people; rather, they abetted them. On the latter day, the disturbances were quelled by simply firing a few blank cartridges and without the help of any additional police or military from outside. Had the police done their duty on the first day, these things would never have happened at all. The damage done to the buildings at Hafizabad might have amounted to a few rupees. Rs. 6,000 have been collected from the inhabitants in the form of a fine. The people have to bear the expenses of the punitive police, and this is a source of great trouble to the poor subjects of His Majesty." (St. 389).

PRESSURE TO BECOME A PROSECUTION WITNESS.

Lala Ram Sahai, headmaster, Anglo-Sanskrit School, was also among who were arrested. In his absence, his house was searched. The search continued up to 11 at night. He was taken to the Gujranwala jail and brought back to Hafizabad after a fortnight. He says:—"Here pressure was brought to bear upon me to become a prosecution witness. The Inspector of Police used no physical force, but he employed moral pressure of every kind. He first praised me as an educated man and then alarmed me that I might be hanged and all my property confiscated, or that I might be transported for life. First, I told him that I did not like to play the traitor, and he advanced to try arguments as to how it was no treason to tell the truth. I then consulted my father and the religious instructor of the school and decided that I must tell the truth and nothing but the truth. On my saying so to the Inspector, he told me that he wanted truth only. But when I made my statement, he suggested that I should not say that I was ready to speak at the peaceful meeting of the 6th April. He also suggested that if I was questioned as to whether the leaders took part in violence or not, I should answer that I was not expected to know it, for I was not present on the occasion. I, of course, fully believed and believe even now, that the leaders among the accused, such as Gurdial Singh and Lala Ram Sahai, did no violence. But I suppressed this from my statement, being influenced by the atmosphere that had been created around me. After I had given my statement, I was told that there was no evidence against me, and that I would be released and made to appear as a prosecution witness. I, of course, was prepared to tell the truth and did tell it, except that I did not mention that the accused did no violence. No question was put to me about violence in the court.

"On 21st May, 1919, we were again brought back to Hafizabad. Prostitutes and other low people came to identify us. This time, as the number was very large, and as there was no sufficient room in the prisons, we were kept outside in a big office room. We were handcuffed, day and night, and had to answer calls of nature in batches, in full view of each others' nakedness. We were handcuffed, two by two, and answered the call of nature in the same position. We slept at night in the open, with handcuffs on.

"On the 23rd of April, 1919, I was presented before Colonel O'Brien, who ordered me to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000, which I did and was thereupon released. After four days, the Deputy Commissioner sent for me again, and I was told outside his bungalow that I was under no restrictions any more. Colonel O'Brien then came out and said, "*Toba kara*" (cry penitence). I expressed, in word and action, my repentance, though I knew that I was innocent. He then said that I must "clear myself", by which he meant that I must appear as a prosecution witness.

"As written above, I appeared as a prosecution witness afterwards, according to my promise. The Deputy Superintendent of Police told me afterwards that he would have arrested me again, if I had not appeared as a prosecution witness. Martial Law was not yet over.

"I again want to emphasize the fact that I fully believe that the leaders took no part in the violence done at the station or in the Tahsil." (St. 413).

SUBTLE PRESSURE ON A CULTURED MAN.

We quote at length from this statement, in order to show what subtle pressure was brought to bear on a cultured man to make him give false evidence, and how even Colonel O'Brien let himself to the coaxing process, not excluding threats. The indignities and the indecency, as described by the witness, during the confinement, mostly wrongful, to which cultured or well-brought up men had been subjected, betray the degradation to which the officials had sunk in their desire to suppress agitation.

12 SANGLA HILL.

Sangla Hill is a comparatively modern place. It is a railway station, 62 miles from Lahore, situated on the Lahore Lyallpur branch. It has a population of about 4,000 people. It was on the 12th April that a *hartal* was observed owing to Mr. Gandhi's arrest. According to Mr. Bosworth Smith, "the effect of the meeting in connection with the *hartal* was not at once evident. On the 13th, the *Baisakhi* fair passed off fairly quietly. . . . On the 15th, telegraph wires were cut between Sangla and Salanwala. On the 16th, a Sikh with some other Sikhs, assisted by a large mob from the town, forcibly released a military prisoner at Sangla station. He was an Indian prisoner. On the evening of that day (15th), some men made a murderous attack on Mr. Wells, a Telegraph Inspector."

This account is altogether exaggerated. The testimony produced before us shows clearly that the Sikh who forcibly released a military prisoner had run amok, and there was no crowd behind him. It was an individual affair. There was no murderous attack on Mr. Wells on the 15th or any other day, and he was not seriously injured. It is perfectly clear from the evidence in our possession that the people of Sangla were in no way implicated in any attack on anybody, or in any damage to property. But Martial Law was, all the same, proclaimed on the 19th April. The Deputy Commissioner visited Sangla and did nothing at the time, except when the people against repeating the *hartal*. On the 22nd, however, an officer with British soldiers arrived, arrested 11 leaders and after a few hours' detention released them. Arrests, however, were commenced on the 26th April. The arrested people were released on the 29th. But on the 12th May, a military demonstration was held and shots were fired from the hill, evidently with a view to overawe the people. Captain Ewing of the mobile column stated before Lord Hunter's Committee that they had "a demonstration with a machine-gun and Lewis gun firing before a large number of people." On the same day, 13 leaders were again arrested, handcuffed and marched under humiliating circumstances. On the 13th May, 64 further arrests were made. They were bound with their own turbans, a most disgraceful procedure and marched off to the Police Station. A roll call of inhabitants was taken daily for some days. On the 14th, 47 other arrests were made, and on the 18th, Mr. Bosworth Smith told the people under arrest that if they paid a fine of Rs. 50,000, they would all be released. Mr. Bosworth Smith admits that he wanted to levy a fine of Rs. 50,000 on the Sangla people, but denies that he made it a condition of release. All the same, the fact stands that, on the 19th May, 116 persons out of 124, all told, were released, the contention on the part of the people being that some people, apart from those who were arrested, agreed to the fine of Rs. 50,000. The eight persons not released were tried on the 1st of June, convicted and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each, on evidence which was totally insufficient to sustain the conviction.

FLOGGED ON TRIVIAL PRETEXTS.

People were flogged upon pretexts the most trivial, admittedly without any previous medical examination, as a rule. Provisions were carried away from shopkeepers without payment. Respectable people were called upon to pull *punkhas* (fans) for the officers and to stand in the sunshine from time to time. School boys, including little children, were compelled to attend roll call from day to day, and made to stand in the hot sun and say, "Sir, we have done nothing wrong, and we will do nothing wrong in future." This was so strict that Mr. Balmokand could not get an exemption for his nephew, 7 years old. He tried his "best to get the boys exempted from roll call, but to no use." The boy, therefore, attended regularly for 3 days. On the 5th day, on his return, he was perspiring. "He fell down and began vomitting. Doctor Gian Chand of Sangla was called, but in vain. Then an army I.M.S., who was there, was called, but he too could not help. The boy died on the 7th May." The roll call was compulsory for 4 times every day. (St. 358).

Basant Ram was arrested along with 25 others on the 19th May. He and the others were released on the 22nd May, without any statements having been taken from them. He says, "During the period of arrest, the police did not permit us even to answer calls of nature, unless we paid some thing. We paid Rs. 2 daily for this very purpose." On the 23rd May, he was again summoned and was told by the *Thanedar* (Sub-Inspector) that if he still refused to give evidence, he would be taught a lesson then and there. He further says, "He began to beat me very severely in the bazar, and dragged me through the bazar to the police station." (Sts 366 and 368).

Sohan Mal had several maunds of ice taken away from him by the military without payment. (St. 369).

Harish Chandra, a student, although he had *salamed*, was stopped by the military. He was there and then given 5 or 6 cuts with a cane on his legs, arms and back, without being heard. "The Commanding officer threw a leather hunter over me in rage, which clung round to my feet," says the witness, "but he drawing it back, they took their way." (St. 370).

Sardar Singh was pressed to give false evidence. He refused. He was, therefore, arrested and kept in the lock-up for 4 days. He says, "Even the members of the Municipal Committee came to the lock-up and asked us to give evidence, if we wanted to be released." The witness was in the lock up along with 97 other men. (St. 371).

Lachhman Das had the contract of a *serai* (Rest house). During the Martial Law days the military made it their Head Quarters and did not allow any traveller to occupy it. He paid himself Rs. 75 as rent per month and Rs. 50 to his servants. He suffered a loss of Rs. 150 per month. The officers remained there for 2 months. He had to remain in his shop day and night, for the rations were taken from him. One night, one of the officers' servants came to fetch milk for the Extra Assistant Commissioner and the Inspector of Police. He was, therefore, obliged to light a lamp. This was treated as a breach of the curfew order by the Commanding Officer, and consequently he and his companion were arrested. He pleaded that he was bound to supply milk to the officers and that, if he had not, he would have committed an offence, and that he could not possibly supply the milk without lighting a lamp. The officers paid no heed to the plea. In the meantime, his eldest brother came out from the neighbouring house and enquired what the matter was, and so he, too, was arrested. They all remained in custody for 2 days, and were then released under security. 5 days later, they were summoned to the station and were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50 and five stripes each.

FINE DOUBLE IN LIEU OF STRIPES.

Lachhman Das was pronounced to be medically unfit for receiving whipping; his fine was, therefore, doubled in lieu of stripes. (St. 372.)

Sham Das was not allowed to drink water, whilst he had to stand in the heat of the sun when under custody. He, therefore, fell ill, but he received no medical attention. He was set free after 9 days. He says, "Even now, I do not know the reason of my arrest." (St. 373).

The authorities wanted the nephew of Nihal Chand, and as he was not at the time in Sangla, the uncle was arrested. He was kept standing in the sun like many other people. "Owing to my old age," he proceeds "and also owing to the strong sunshine, I fell down senseless 3 times, I was released after 4 or 5 days, without any explanation." (St. 374).

Jan Muhammad Patoli says that whilst they were made to wait from day to day, they could neither eat nor drink. He, took, like witness no. 374, fell sick owing to the hot sun. He was set free after 10 days. He adds that when he opened his shop, constables helped themselves to his goods. He rendered bills, but never received any payment. (St. 375).

Sohan Lal and 2 others, respected and well known residents of Sangla Hill, have made a joint statement. They state that Rai Sri Ram, Sub Divisional Officer, visited Sangla Hill on the 18th. He saw the people, made no arrests and went away. On the 19th, Colonel O'Brien visited Sangla Hill. He, too, saw the people and said that he was pleased to pardon them regarding the *hartal*. The arrests only began on the 22nd April. (St. 376; p. 503). If what Mr. Bosworth Smith has stated regarding the disturbances at Sangla Hill had been true, the two responsible officials would not have gone away without making any arrests. The suggestion naturally is that it was Mr. Bosworth Smith who altered the position and prompted the arrests, and has magnified individual offences into popular disturbances, so far as Sangla itself is concerned. It is true that telegraph wires were cut near Sangla. The Moman station, which is not far from Sangla, was burnt and looted, but unless Sangla people could be directly traced to have taken part in the wire-cutting or the burning of the station, they could not be held liable.

The above 3 witnesses give particulars of the different arrests with names. These arrests we have already referred to, in describing the administration of Martial Law in Sangla. The paragraph in the statements, showing how evidence was manufactured, will bear repetition. The witnesses state, "On the 11th May, by means of violent threats, beating and exposure in the sun, the police succeeded in forcing 29 persons to stand as witnesses for the prosecution. This number included boys of ten years, and 14 men of the railway staff. One was Prem Singh Bazaz, who had been previously convicted for abduction by force and sentence to 3½ years." (St. 376, p. 504).

Dr. Karam Singh Nanda relates how he, in common with others, had to give daily attendance for identification, and stand in the sun without water and food. He says that many fainted, and that he suffered so much from the heat of the sun from day to day that he fell ill and was invalided for 2 months. He says that he was identified as being in Sangla on the 12th; whereas, he was in Gujranwala and had to give evidence in the court on that day. He refers also to the fact that 180 men, who were arrested, were detained for 9 days, and were asked to pay Rs. 50,000 if they wished to be released. (St. 380).

Kundan Lal, commission agent, states how British soldiers helped themselves to goods from shops without payment. (St. 381).

13—MOMAN.

Moman is a railway station, 8 miles from Sangla on the Lahore side. There is no doubt that a party proceeded to this station from the surrounding villages and burnt and looted it, a procedure, for which there was no provocation whatsoever, and which was an act of pure wanton destruction. It is not certain whether the people from the surrounding villages burnt the station, or whether it was a party of outsiders. In any case, the high-handed measures taken by the authorities by way of reprisals were totally uncalled for. We have not burdened our notes with many statements regarding Moman, because it is practically a part of Sangla, and the people of the surrounding villages came in for the same ill-treatment that the people of Sangla had been subjected to.

14—MANIANWALA (AND NEIGHBOURING PLACES.)

This is a village hardly containing a population of 500 men, and it is one of the villages near the railway station, Dhaban Singh. This station was burnt and looted by the people from the surrounding villages on the 16th April, 1919. The villagers had heard exaggerated reports of what had happened at Amritsar, which evidently excited them to this act of incendiarism; and, as one of the witnesses states, what began as an act of the vengeance ended as one of loot on the part of evil-doers.

But, bad as the action of some of the villagers was, the reparation exacted by the authorities was heartless, and passed the bounds of decency. On the 19th April, a troop train arrived at the Dhaban Singh station. Guns were pointed towards Manianwala, some soldiers alighted from the train and proceeded to the village, shooting as they went. One man at least was shot dead, others were wounded. One at least was maimed for life and rendered unfit for work. There seems to have been no warrant for this shooting. Women fled from their houses on hearing the shots, including those who were about to be mothers. Sardar Atar Singh, a Lambardar of thirty years' standing, and founder of the village, narrowly escaped death. His house was searched, cup-boards were broken open, and cash and other things removed. Atar Singh is said to be 115 years old. He is certainly over 100 and can hardly move about and passes his days seated on a bedstead. He and Inder Singh were arrested; he, being unable to walk, was put on a horse. They were both taken to the station, and confined in an iron waggon which served as an improvised lock-up. There, they were detained for some days. This waggon, being made of iron, without any lining, was naturally unbearable during the hot days of April, and in this way, several other villagers had to pass their days often without food and water. (St. 577).

A few days later, Mr. Bosworth Smith came with a party of soldiers, more than once. Mr. Labh Singh, an ex professor, M.A., and Barrister, was specially sent by us to Manianwala to make further investigation as to the evidence of a shocking character given to us. He has brought statements which are reproduced as a part of our own record. This is what witness Teja Singh deposed before him:—

"I had not yet left for the bangalow, where most of the villagers had gone by the order of the police. It was in my presence that Mr. Bosworth Smith gave a severe beating to Munshi Nawab Din and Lehna Singh. He asked him to give evidence against Bhai Mool Singh, forcing him to say that the latter had delivered a speech against the Government. After placing him in the custody of a constable who was ordered to take him to the bangalow, Mr. Bosworth Smith went towards the women. He removed their veils and used abusive language. He called them "dies, bitches, she-asses" and worse things. He said to them, "Your skirts will be examined by the police constables. When you were sleeping with your husbands, why did you allow them to get up and go." He also spat on them. (St. 580).

Gurdevi, the aged widow of Mangal Jat, stated before Mr. Labh Singh. "One day during the Martial Law period, Mr. Bosworth Smith gathered together all the male persons of our village, over 8 years, at the bungalow which is some miles from our village, in connection with the investigations that were going on. While the men were at the bungalow, he rode to our village, taking back with him all the women, who met him on the way, carrying food for their men to the bungalow. Reaching the village, he went round the lanes and ordered all the women to come out of their houses, himself forcing them out with sticks. He made us all stand near the village *Dera*. The women folded their hands before him, he beat some with his stick, spat at them and used the foulest and most unmentionable language. He hit me twice and spat in my face. He forcibly bared the faces of all the women, and brushed aside their veils with his own stick. He called them "she-asses, bitches, flies," and "swine", and said, you were in the same bed with your husbands, why did you not prevent them from going out to do mischief? Now your skirts will be looked into by the police constables. He gave me a kick also, and ordered us to undergo the torture of holding our ears by passing our arms under and round the legs, while being bent double." (St. 582).

TEACHER BELABOURED WITH STICKS.

Nawab Din, Government school teacher, says that Mr. Bosworth Smith pressed him to say that Mool Singh had spoken against the Government, and states: "But when I repeated that it was not the fact, he began to belabour me with sticks, and beat me so long and so cruelly that the marks of injury were visible on my wrist and ankles for a long time after." He said that I was a Government servant and I should, therefore, give evidence in favour of the Government. He went on beating me for some time, after which he ordered a constable to take me to the bungalow. (St. 578).

One Lehna Singh also received similar treatment. "As we left for the bungalow, the Sahib addressed himself to the women, whose cries fell upon our ears, as we went along." (St. 579).

We have dwelt upon these incidents at some length, and we consider that an Officer, who is capable of behaving in the manner Mr. Bosworth Smith seems to have, is totally unfit to occupy a post of any responsibility in a civilized Government or to wear his Majesty's uniform.

The other statements, in connection with the incident at Manianwala, show how over eighty villagers were arrested and subjected to the greatest inconvenience, how the villagers were obliged to pay for meals which the Government was bound to supply them whilst they were in detention, and how they were pressed under a variety of threats to give false evidence, how flogging was administered, how Mr. Bosworth Smith conducted his trials, and how on the kind of evidence, described in the statements, villagers were tried before the Martial Law Commission, and some of them transported for life. Happily the sentences were reduced, and, under the Royal Proclamation these very men have been discharged. But no such discharges can possibly atone for the grave injustice done to the villagers, the majority at least of whom appear to have been utterly innocent. A punitive police has been imposed on the villagers, and a heavy indemnity was levied upon them by Mr. Bosworth Smith, which was subsequently reduced.

We cannot close this brief review of the barbarities of Manianwala without mentioning that Mr. C. F. Andrews personally visited the place on behalf of the Congress Sub-Committee, and he brought evidence supporting the statements about the inhuman treatment described above.

15 NAWAN PIND (CHAK NO. 78)

This again is a very small village, smaller even than Manianwala, in the Tahsil, Khangah Dogran. This is also near the railway station, Dhaban Singh, and therefore, came in for practically the same treatment as Manianwala, except that the women folk seemed to have escaped the disgraceful treatment that was meted out to their less fortunate sisters of Manianwala. That some villagers might have taken part in the burning of the Dhaban Singh station is quite likely, but there can be no justification for the cruel and vindictive punishment of a whole village, and yet the selection we have made out of nearly 40 witnesses all speaking about similar or the same incidents shows that the same treatment was meted out to the residents of Nawan Pind as to those of Manianwala.

Khushal Singh states that the day following the burning of the railway station, the inhabitants of the surrounding villages, including Nawan Pind, had gathered on the railway station. The Tahsildar was there to select a man for the membership of the District Board, and on the arrival of the men, the booking office was on fire. After giving their votes, the men went away. The Tahsildar must have known most of the voters, and yet many of them were arrested in connection with the burning of the station. This witness states that, on his happening to be at the railway station the 3rd day after the fire, he learnt that the Sub-Inspector had been asking the porters to identify those who had burnt the station. The porters protested that the people were too many, and it was night time and that they could not, therefore, identify them. The Sub-Inspector seems to have cajoled them. He said he would collect people from those villages and they (the porters) should only point out some of them and that he would see to their arrest. The next step was that all the people, except women and children, were ordered to appear before Mr. Bosworth Smith. No sooner did the *Sahib* arrive there, than we were all placed in rows. The porters as well as the railway staff, came with the Sahib. The porters were ordered by the Sahib to identify from the rows of the people those men who were concerned in setting the railway station on fire; those who were touched by the porters were separated from others, and bound hand and foot. The identification was conducted in the following manner:—"A man was identified by one porter, with a *Lambardar*, *Zaildar* and the Sub-Inspector of police at his elbow. Then again, another porter was made to identify the same person, in like manner. Thus some 28 or 29 men were arrested. One Bhagwan Singh begged to state that he had not left his home on the said day. The Sahib ordered him to be bound to a tree and flogged 12 times, because he had made a submission. After that, all the persons that were identified by the porters were taken to the railway station, where the names of the people had been called by the *Patwari*. Ishwar Singh was not present. The *Sahib* enquired whether there was any relative of his present. The *Patwari* replied that his brother-in-law, meaning me (Khushal Singh), was there. The *Sahib* at once ordered my arrest. We were all taken to the *Serai* (Rest-house) and shut up in a room and a guard was posted outside. We remained there for two days, without anything to eat or drink. The relatives who came there with food were turned back . . . . . On the 2th day, we were taken back to the Canal bungalow. Ishwar Singh also arrived on that day. The

(Continued on page 12.)

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MARTIAL LAW REGIME.

(Continued from page 11.)

Sub-Inspector told him that if he deposed in favour of the prosecution, he would not be arrested. Teja Singh, son of Maya Singh Kambo, of Nawan Pind, was also there at that time, and was made a prosecution witness. Sadhu Singh, goldsmith, Jwala Singh *Zaildar*, and Banta Singh, son of Jawala Singh, had also been arrested, and they were set free by the Sub-Inspector of police on their promise to appear as prosecution witnesses. No sooner was I made a prosecution witness, than I was also released. Everybody, man or woman, from our village, was made to sit before the Tahsildar. Everybody who was arrested was called and punishment pronounced against him. No evidence was taken. If anyone said anything, he was beaten." (St. 611).

MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.

Here we have a full view of the so-called trials conducted by Mr. Bosworth Smith, as also of the way in which prosecution evidence was manufactured. Mr. Wathen, the Principal of the Khalsa College, Amritsar, one of the biggest educational institutions in the Punjab, has left on record his view of how justice was miscarried in Nawan Pind. We reproduce below the whole of his argument:—

"The case of Bhagwan Singh and Maghar Singh, sons of Jewan Singh of Nawan Pind, Chak No. 78, Tahsil, Khangah Dogran, Dist. Gujranwala.

(1) These two men were convicted on the 9th of May, 1919, under article 6 (a), (b), (c), Indian Penal Code, the charge being that they took part in burning Dhaban railway station, and were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine, each.

The parties are now appealing against their conviction on the following grounds.—

(a) They were not present that day at the railway station, and offered to produce several witnesses to prove an *alibi*. Their witnesses were not called by the court.

(b) They were identified by coolies of the railway, who were to them complete strangers, and it is suggested that the coolies were prompted, possibly bribed, by certain enemies to single out these two brothers.

(c) The enemies, it is suggested, are Jowala Singh Zaildar and Jewan Singh Lambardar, who have an old quarrel with the family of Jewan Singh. This quarrel, which is about a Lambardarship, has been going on for about five years. Evidence about it can easily be had and was offered, but was not called for.

(d) This statement has been made to me by the youngest brother of the accused, Jagat Singh, a boy of 18, whom I know well and who has been my pupil for four years in this College and School. Of Jagat Singh's personal loyalty, I have no doubt whatever. I am in a position to know what Jagat Singh's feelings are, and suggestion that Jagat Singh was a politician of anti-British tendency would be regarded here as ludicrous; also the fact that these brothers who support the boy sent him here suggests that they are loyal; for, it is usually the loyal Sikhs who send the sons from afar to an institution which is supposed to have the special favour of the *Sirkar*. I have made enquiries among the railway coolies, many of whom know the two convicted brothers, and their universal opinion is that the brothers are perfectly innocent, and the case has been got up against them by their enemies.

(e) The point which seems to vitiate the evidence against the men is that the third brother, Mangal Singh, was also identified by the same coolies as having been present at the railway station. It so happened that on the very day when he was alleged to have been at Dhaban, he happened to be staying with Jagat Singh at Khalsa College and was seen there by many reliable witnesses, including the Vice-Principal and some members of the staff.

He (Mangal Singh) actually came to see me in order to get leave for Jagat Singh. I wrote and told the Deputy Commissioner of this, and on learning in the court, immediately ordered Mangal Singh's release. I suggest that had the court realised that Mangal Singh, whose *alibi* was proved, was the brother of Bhagat Singh and Maghar Singh, it would have regarded the evidence as to indentifying them as vitiated, for, the same coolies who identified Bhagat Singh and Maghar Singh also identified Mangal Singh.

(Sd.) G. A. WATHEN,
Principal,
Khalsa College, Amritsar.
(St. 613).

The parties in question were hastily discharged on the production of Mr. Wathen's letter, but every body cannot have the good fortune of having an intermediary known to a man occupying Mr. Wathen's position, as young Jagat Singh proved to be.

Bishan Singh gives a detailed account of the trial. He describes how, when a railway Babu said he could not identify, the *Lambardar* and the *Zaildar* coaxed him, and how a man who had been away from Nawan Pind was thus identified and convicted. (St. 612).

Surain Singh was asked about the presence of Mangal Singh in the course of the trial of a batch of prisoners by Mr. Bosworth Smith. He proceeds, "I said he was not present there. But certain other people, such as Jwala Singh Zaildar and Jiw Singh, deposed that he was in the riot. Upon this, Mr. Bosworth Smith sentenced me to 3 months at once. I was let off as it was found afterwards, that Mangal Singh was at Amritsar on the day of the occurrence at Dhaban Singh, from the letter of the Principal, Khalsa College." (St. 614). We presume that Surain Singh was sentenced on a charge of perjury. He was a *Lambardar*. It was possible for him to escape full imprisonment, because of Mr. Wathen's letter, but although he has been proved to be innocent, his dismissal still stands.

Sohan Singh was also sentenced for the same reason, and released too upon the same discovery. He too was a Lambardar and was dismissed like Surain Singh. (St. 615).

Nandi, wife of Khushal, deposing about her son, says, "No defence was even demanded. The fact is, he, against whom the railway coolies reported, was punished. No one was asked to even give his own statement. A man belonging to their *kot* (village) objected to such a procedure. He was fastened to a *shisham* tree and severely lashed." (St. 616).

As in other places, so in Nawan Pind, the officials helped themselves freely to people's goods. Thus goods, worth more than 108 rupees, were taken from Hira Singh in the shape of flour, *dal*, sugar, ghee and milk. The villagers made collections, and paid the poor man. (St. 618).

Kishan Chand says, he supplied Mr. Penny's and Mr. Bosworth Smith's camp and others, with rations to the extent of 400 rupees. The villagers made up the amount. (St. 619).

Jwali, wife of Kahan Singh, states that her husband, 70 years old, weak as he was, was also arrested. She says, "The police on duty would not allow us to give food to our relatives without payment. I had to pay Re. 1 per day per head, as was done by others." (St. 620).

Nand Singh says, "The whole male population of the village, from 10 years upwards, was sent for. They were made to sit in rows in the sun, from morning till evening. Mr. Bosworth Smith was there. My brother, Bhagwan Singh, stood with folded hands, and said that he was innocent and had not committed any crime. Upon this Mr. Bosworth Smith became angry and ordered him to be beated. A rope was sent for, which was brought by Satroo *Chaukidar*, with which Bhagwan Singh was bound at once. Satroo was ordered to cane him, and he gave 12 lashes. Mr. Bosworth Smith was standing by him and said, he did not mind if he was dead. He became unconscious, water was poured into his mouth, and after a little time, he came to his senses. He was then taken away by the Sub-Inspector and arrested. This frightened the whole people, and none dared to speak. Soldiers with rifles were standing round all, and Mr. Bosworth Smith said that if anybody spoke, he would be also treated likewise." (St 621).

This village was fined Rs. 10,000. One-third was taken during the last *Rabi*. (St. 622).

16.—CHUHARKANA.

This is an important Mandi, viz., a market-place, visited by hundreds of men from the neighbouring villages, who bring their stock to the market. The village of Chuharkana lies about a mile and a half from the Mandi. The station Chuharkana, is near the Mandi.

The *hartal* was observed on the 12th April. A public meeting, announcing it, was held on the previous day, in which all, including the Municipal Councillors, took part. Nothing happened up to the 14th. By the 15th, however, the news from Amritsar and Lahore had become common property, and people were much agitated. Some people, living at the Mandi, and others, from the villages, who were at the Mandi, proceeded to the railway station, and in broad day light, took implements from the railway gang, damaged the line and burnt the station.

This was followed by the arrival of the military, and machine-guns, with an armoured train. There was considerable indiscriminate shooting. Rai Sahib Sri Ram Sud has sought, in his evidence before the Hunter Committee, to justify the shooting, but the whole of the evidence in our possession contradicts his statement. Indeed, he seems to be condemned out of his own mouth. It should also be remembered that the shooting took place before the proclamation of Martial Law. Now, R. S. Shri Ram Sud is a Sub-Divisional Officer of many years' standing, he has served in the district since August 1918, he, therefore, knew the people. He made himself principally responsible for the firing, and when he was cornered by Pandit Jagat Narain, he said that his authority was derived from the Criminal Procedure Code. In answer to Sir Chimanlal, who enquired on what he came to the conclusion that he should fire, he said:—"Because we already came to know that the mob had already collected there, and there was reliable information of it." Again he says:—"I had already heard that the people of Chuharkana were rushing to the market to loot." "Therefore, without any further enquiry, you began to fire" asked Sir Chimanlal. "Yes, we determined to open fire" was the answer. He was then asked:—"Your idea was that you wanted to strike terror." He replied.—"Well, if necessary. And we found it necessary." "And after that firing you proceeded further to the station?" asked Sir Chimanlal. "Yes" was the reply. The Rai Sahib then described the movements of the people.

Q.—What do you mean by moving? They were not committing any mischief?

A.—No, not at that time. People were coming out and going into the village.

Q.—You do not know what their object was in coming out and going into the village?

A.—Well, their object was to attack the armoured train.

Q.—From a distance, how did you know that they were collecting to attack the armoured train?

A.—Unfortunately, I cannot illuminate things which are in my brain.

Q.—Pardon me, Lala, we are dealing with what materials you then had and what you saw then. I want to know, when you refer to their movements, what was the actual movement. Will you kindly tell me?

A.—I said, they were coming and going and I fancy they were collecting.

Q.—With what object you cannot say?

A.—They were collecting for some sinister purpose.

Q.—From the fact that you saw some people were going to the village and certain people going out, you concluded that they were collecting with some sinister object?

A.—They saw our armoured train and yet they did not hide, what was the conclusion?

Now this evidence was given by the Rai Sahib on the 17th December. The evidence collected by us on our own behalf was long before that time and it was checked by one of us on the 6th December, and it goes to show that there was no crowd collecting, and that the movement that the Rai Sahib saw was the very opposite of what he imagined it to be. The people were going out and hiding themselves through fear.

FIRING ON FLEEING LEOPLE.

Dula Singh, a Jat, who knows what he is talking, and who seems to know every inch of the ground, says:—"They fired with the machine-gun at the men who were leaving the village out of terror. I saw three persons falling down wounded by the machine-gun fire. Maula Baksh and Kartar Singh, Members of the Committee, were also in the carriage." (St. 468).

Ganpat Mal says, "Firing from the machine-guns lasted for a long while and people went on running hither and thither. . . . . On the 17th April, the same course was followed, the British soldiers came with machine-guns. They alighted from a train and fired on the people who were running hither and thither." (St. 458).

Thus, whilst we will not go so fer as to say that firing before Martial Law could not be justified, we believe that the firing referred to by the Sub-Divisional Officer was hasty, premature, indiscriminate and due to panic or over-zeal. To strike terror was no part of the officers' business. It is a sign not of strength but of weakness, not a vindication of justice, but a perpetration of injustice. A guilty conscience alone resorts to terrorism. We admit that the incendiarism, the looting and the wire-cutting were all bad, unwarranted and disgraceful, and that the culprits deserved condign punishment. But nothing that the people did could possibly justify the random firing that was resorted to and that resulted in the loss of innocent lives and permanent injury to several innocent people, and the other barbarous measures that were taken, in order to "terrorise" a whole people.

CATTLE AND OTHER PROPERTY FORCIBLY SEIZED.

The other measures were more or less the same everywhere. The evidence about looting by the soldiers is stronger and more voluminous for Chuharkana than elsewhere. Cattle were forcibly seized and milked for the soldiers. Goats, utensils, eatables were taken away even in the absence of the owners. It is difficult to estimate the material loss that the people must have suffered during the Martial Law regime.

Sucha Singh says, "The police got one bedding from me by frightening me and it has not been returned as yet." (St. 449).

Shaman deposes to the effect that "his crops were forcibly taken by the sepoys who were there, for the use of their horses." (St. 464).

Mohan Lal says, "When Mr. Bosworth

(Continued on page 13.)

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"CARTHAGE MUST FALL."

(Continued from Page 12.)

Smith came here, provisions of the value of Rs. 45 were taken away from our shop, but no value has been realized up to this time." (St. 474).

Haveli Ram says, "My shop and house were locked up for 10 or 15 days..... Many of the Mandi shops were searched. The British soldiers promenaded the Mandi, and tyrannised over the people. They used to enter the shops and take away anything they pleased..... The soldiers paid nothing to me as the price of the things they bought from me." (St. 453).

Ganpat Mal says:—"They took away anything they saw for their ration. Hens, eggs, goats and milk, all these, were forcibly snatched from the people. The policemen came to the people and asked for beddings, which people had to give because they were very much afraid. Until now they have not been returned. The police took buffalo milk forcibly from me and nothing was left for my children. I gave one bedding, which has not been returned to me as yet..... During the Martial Law days, I had to pay Rs. 25 from *mandi* side, and Rs. 10 from the village side, for defraying the expenses of the Military rations." (St. 458).

Certain shopkeepers, who had supplied the military with rations, sent in to the authorities a list of the articles supplies. The only sent by the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala, was:—'It be sent to the Sub-Inspector with the direction that this money can under no circumstances be realized now. The applicants be made to understand that they should not trouble us again and agai .

The villagers were prevented from cutting their crops for some days. In some cases, they crops were confiscated without any just cause. These acts are practically admitted by Mr. Bosworth Smith who was chiefly responsible for the Martial Law administration in these parts, viz., between Sangla Hill and Sheikhupura.

Shan Singh says: "My pecuniary losses amounted to about 2,000 rupees on account of the damage done to my crops." (St. 454).

Jiwaya says: "I had my crop of gram, 3½ *gillas*, near that of Sher Singh, which has been used by the army for their horses and was never paid for. Even when they were asked not to do, it, they threatened me stating that if we prevented them from taking the green fodder, they would take us before the *Sahib*, and we would be punished" (St. 456). Ganpat Mal says: "It was also ordered that all that were present should remain in the village and no one should go outside into the fields to reap the wheat crops. He ordered the *Patwari* to go round in the fields, so that people should neither reap their crops, nor give anything to their animals to eat or take care of them. Accordingly, the cattle wandered uncared for, and the crops were ruined. Some of the crops were damaged by the military. We got only one-fourth of the output of the crop." (St. 458, p. 597).

"I WANT ONLM BIG MEN."

About the so-called trials and the procedure adopted prior to them, the statements bristle with facts corroborating what has been stated by us about other places. Mr. Todar Mal says that when the identification parade was going on, Mr. Bosworth Smith said: "I want only big men, they are *gandi makhi*, I do not want common people." This witness was pointed out as one of the guilty ones by Sardar Kartar Singh. He says, "I immediately challenged him and asked him why he had singled me out." He said that he could not give the reason, as the C. I. D. had prohibited him. He would have to do what was required," (St. 450, p, 589). He was tried, but acquitted by the Martial Law Commission. Kanshi Ram says, "The defence evidence, which we wished to produce before the Deputy Commissioner, was not allowed, nor was anybody's statement recorded." (St. 451 p. 590). Maya Singh says that his son Ujagar Singh had gone out to fetch medicine and was arrested together with others. He protested, and "thereupon Langra Sahib (i.e. Mr. Bosworth Smith) ordered him to be fastened to a tree and to be given 25 stripes..... He was confined in the cell for 10 days, and when the accused were identified in the Canal Rest House, none identified him, and he was accordingly let off.' (St. 448). Haveli Ram says: "One day, Ladha Singh, the watchman, informed all the Mandiwalas that all should present themselves the next morning at the canal bungalow, and that the absentees would have their properties forfeited. We reached the bungalow the next morning, and had to sit there without any food or drink. We were all required to stand in the sun at 12 noon, and had to do so for full 2 hours. All those that were pointed out by porters at the instance of the Lambardar were arrested and sent to the Police Station. They were given nothing to eat or drink, and if anybody wished to give them anything to eat or drink, he was beaten and abused. They were taken to Lahore the next day, and were brought in groups, and their sentences were read to them." (St. 452, p. 592). Sardar Shan Singh says, "I was confined in the *Sarai*, with other arrested people, after being hand-cuffed behind my back. I had to stay there for about 15 or 16 days. I could not even take my meals; nor could I bind my turban on account of the handcuffs being put on my hands from behind. I was kept handcuffed even during the night. Other people, who were confined with me then, used to put food into my mouth; others would bind for me my turban on my head. My elder brother, Kahan Singh, was also confined with me there. He had one Arab horse which Ali Mohomed, Sub-Inspector of Police, asked him (my brother) to give to him, and he (the Sub-Inspector) would let him go. My brother replied that he was quite innocent and would not give his horse for nothing. The Sub-Inspector of Police was very angry at this refusal of my brother, and he added that he would charge him with many offences. The first thing that he did was to put surreptitiously some articles of a Railway Babu in the house of my brother, and then after an investigation, got those articles produced from his house.....The Sub-Inspector of Police asked me to pa yRs. 500 if I wanted to save my skin. I refused to pay, and on that, I was also *challaned* together with my brother. But afterwards my wife borrowed the amount of Rs. from some one and paid the same to the Sub-Inspector, through Sundar Singh Zamindar, Sheikhupura, Chak Manora. Upon that, the Sub-Inspector of Police promised to release me..... The Sub-Inspector stopped the men, who were made to depose against me, from giving their evidence, but he put only one ordinary witness instead. This resulted in my release on account of t ineffectiveness of the evidence. (St. 454, p. 594). Even a blind man was not free from interference. Ladha Mal, a blind man, was asked to produce his son, and, as the son was not then present, he was arrested, and discharged only after the mother had brought the son. (St. 467). Ganpat Mal states that Mr. Bosworth Smith ordered the villagers to gather together on pain of their property being burnt or confiscated. He says:—"Accordingly all people, out of fear, assembled in the Durbar Sahib. The 'Langra Sahib' ordered the *Patwari* to bring the census report. Lala Sri Ram, the Deputy of Sheikhupura, read out the names from the report of those who were not present. The women were sent for, through the police. The Sahib ordered them to produce their husbands; otherwise, their houses would be burnt and lands confiscated. After giving this order, the women were asked to go; and the brothers and fathers of the absentees, who were present there, were arrested and taken away." He further says "The arrested men were brought in batches of 10 or 12, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment each, and fined Rs. 200. No evidence was taken, only they were asked to beg pardon and the people replied, 'Sir, we are innocent; if we have done anything, we should be pardoned" (St. 458). Sardar Harnam Singh says, he pays a revenue tax of Rs. 400, and that he bought Rs. 800 worth of War Bonds. He pays Rs. 60 as house tax. His brother Khushal Singh was arrested. He engaged Mr. Martin for his defence on a payment of Rs. 1000, but he says, "No body allowed him to plead. No body heard the defence witnesses, who were present; nor were they sent for. Khushal Singh's case was disposed of within 5 minutes." He says, "In all summary trials, Mr. Bosworth Smith, or any Inspector of Police present used to address the accused thus. "Do you beg for pardon?' To this the accused invariably replied, 'Sir, we are innocent, we should be pardoned.' But this was recorded on the file as if the accused had made a confession of their guilt. No defence witness was heard; nor was any time given to prepare the defence. On the first day, about 100 people were convicted and within 2 or 3 hours their judgments and orders were also written." (St. 447).

Rs. 1,500 were levied from Chuharkana as a fine. Towards this Mangal Singh and his brother had to pay Rs. 280. (St. 460). The firm of Lala Faqir Chand Jangli Mal paid Rs. 50 for the maintenance of troops in the month of April, Rs. 114 for the punitive police, Rs. 20 for the Lieutenant Governor's Memorial. "These Sums were realized forcibly from us," says the agent. (St. 480).....

(To be continued.)

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